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THE SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS.

An Extra Session of Congress Probably Necessary—How the Democrats Propose to Obstruct Public Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The question whether there shall be an extra session of Congress by proclamation of the President has been the dominant one at the Capitol today. The failure of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is regarded as certain to involve such a call from the President, for there are appropriations in it so necessary for the operations of the Government that the failure to make them available would involve not only general embarrassment, but financial losses, marine disasters and many other disturbing elements. Among the appropriations in the bill there are three millions of dollars for the Courts, five or six millions for the light-house establishment and for public buildings throughout the country. Beside many other things, the failure of the bill involves the suspension of the operations of the Courts, the closing of the light-houses, and the suspension of work on public buildings after July 1, because it has been made within three years past a penal offense for any Bureau to spend money that has not been previously appropriated. But, nevertheless, the Democrats in the House today for seven hours, viz.: from 3 o'clock until 10 P. M., evinced a bold, decided, vindictive, revolutionary spirit by stopping all legislation, simply because there was on the Speaker's table the next bill but one and to be reached by a majority vote, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in which the Senate has inserted in that clause making the Judiciary Appropriation an amendment to the Enforcement act, which substantially extends its provisions to all parts of the country, whereas it is now confined to cities of 20,000 inhabitants. During this seven hours' contest, two votes involving the merits of the case were had, showing that the majority of the House would pass the bill as amended. Finally, at about 10 o'clock to-night, a truce was patched up. The Democrats began to see that they were going to the country simply as obstructing public business, because the bill against which they directed their opposition was not really before the House. They, therefore, yielded to a motion by Gen. GARFIELD to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Conference Committee asked for by the Senate. They did this, however, with the apparent determination that if the obnoxious amendment be retained in the bill, they will undertake to filibuster it to death. The House took a recess until 8 o'clock Monday morning, and the question whether there will be an extra session by proclamation will be decided between the hours of 8 and 12 on that day. The amendment which is making the trouble for the Democrats, is in these words:

For defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; for the safe-keeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, of Feb. 28, 1871, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, $3,200,000, of which sum $200,000 shall be available for the expenses incurred during the present fiscal year, the said act being hereby supplemented and amended so as to strike out from section two the words "having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants," and the words "city" or "town," wherever the same occur therein, and insert instead of the words "county" or "town," the words "county" or "parish." And in the same section, after the words "shall be" and before the words "their desire to have said registration," insert the words "or to any District Judge in said circuit by him designated, who shall, for the purposes of this act, have the powers of the Circuit Judge." And thereafter, in the same section, strike out the word "circuit" wherever the same occurs before the word "Court" or before the word "Judge." Also, insert after the words "supervisors of election" the words, "who shall serve without compensation, unless appointed in cities and towns of 20,000 inhabitants or upward." Also, in the tenth section of said act insert the words, "the chief supervisor or" before the words, "the supervisors of election," where said words first occur therein. Also, in the thirteenth section, strike out the words "circuit upon the recommendation in writing of the Judge thereof," where the same occur, and insert "district," and in the same section after the word "thereafter" strike out the words "as vacancies may from any cause arise," and so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary to enforce said supplemental and amendatory provision is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act.

An All-Night Session in the Senate—Sharp Debates—Preparation for Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Last night the Senate sat upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill all night, and only adjourned at 8½ this morning. The Enforcement law extension amendment was finally attached as an amendment to the bill, the vote at last standing 31 to 12. When the amendment was offered at first, Mr. ANTHONY was in the chair. The point was made that it was not in order, under the restrictive rule excluding amendments not germane to the bill. It was then found that a good deal of ingenuity in framing the amendment had had the effect to bring it technically within the rules. At least the presiding officer decided so, and the Senate by 8 to 22 sustained his ruling. The usual scenes of night session, with sharp personal and political encounters, followed. The Democrats succeeded in making it a square party issue, which it did not at first promise to be, and by the manner of their opposition secured for it almost every Republican vote. The number of amendments made to the Appropriation bill by the Senate was ninety-three, and involved an addition to the sum the House appropriated of about $2,000,000. The Senate having finished its work on the Appropriation bill this morning, adjourned till 6 o'clock to-night. At that hour it met, and having little to do, except wait for the House to send back the bill passed in the morning for conference, several bills of minor importance were taken up, or attempted to be brought before the Senate. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was made and concurred in, and notice was sent to the House. The President and Cabinet came to the Capitol as usual during the last hours of a session, in order to be at hand to save delay by the prompt signature of bills which should be approved.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following officers have been detailed for duty upon the Joint Commission for the survey of the boundary line along the forty-ninth parallel, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 19: Capts. FRANCIS U. FARQUHAR and WM. J. TWINING, and First Lieuts. JAMES F. GREGORY and JOHN H. WEEDEN, of the Engineer Corps, as Engineers; and Second Lieuts. FRANCIS V. GREENE, of the Fourth Artillery, and CARL F. PALFREY, of the First Artillery, as Acting Engineers. First Lieut. WM. S. STORRING, of the Second Artillery, and Second Lieut. CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, of the Third Artillery, have been relieved from duty at the West Point Military Academy, respectfully, on July 1 and August 28, and ordered to join their proper stations. First Lieuts. S. M. MILLS, of the Fifth Artillery, and SEDGWICK PRATT, of the Third Artillery, have been ordered to West Point for assignment.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States today at the close of business were as follows: Currency, $5,557,722; coin, $87,339,756, including $25,083,500 in coin certificates.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander BYRON WILSON detached from the command of the *Mohican* and ordered to equipment duty at Mare Island Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander FREDERICK ROGERS from the *Saranac* and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander LOUIS KEMPFF from the *Mohican* to the *Saranac*.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division during the week ending today	$1,686,000
Shipments of currency	1,006,000
Shipments of notes	280,800
The Treasury holds as security for circulation	379,148,200
And for public deposits	15,722,000
Internal revenue receipts—Today	325,062
For the month	3,939,965
For the fiscal year to date	122,158,109
National Bank currency outstanding this date	335,481,477

LOUISIANA.

Appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention—The Democratic State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention appointed as delegates to Baltimore:—First District—Daniel Edwards and B. F. Taylor; Second—Owen Campbell and Andrew McCallom; Third—Chas. McVay and Dr. J. A. Taylor; Fourth—W. B. Eagan and Wm. M. Levy; Fifth—R. Richardson and Hugh B. Lucas. The delegates at large are J. S. Ashton, H. D. Ogden, H. F. Stucken, T. P. Tompkins, J. M. Sandige, and E. Rost. The Reform Convention accepted the report of the Committee on Conference, and nominated the following State ticket. For Governor—Geo. WILLIAMSON, of Caddo; Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jones, Orleans; Auditor, Allen Jumel, Iberville; Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, Orleans; Superintendent of Public Education, R. M. Lusher, Orleans; Secretary of State, S. D. McEnery, Ouchita. The Democratic Convention have nominated the same ticket, with the exception of Governor and Secretary of State. The candidates for those positions are J. MCENERY, of Ouchita, of the First, and ALEXANDER BOWMAN for the Second. The Liberals, with WARMOTH at the head, were ingloriously defeated in both Conventions. The Democratic delegates to Baltimore are uninstructed. Full particulars in letter.

Latest.—The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations, and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

INDIANA.

Immense Ratification Meeting in Indianapolis—The Philadelphia Nominations Indorsed Throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—An immense meeting to ratify the nomination of Gen. GRANT and HENRY WILSON was held here to-night. In spite of a severe storm which swept the streets, a large hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Speeches were made by Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, Major J. W. GORDON, Hon. A. G. PORTER and others, which were applauded to the echo. Similar meetings have been held in all the principal towns in the State. Indiana heartily and unanimously ratifies the Philadelphia nominations.

The Democratic State Convention convenes here next Wednesday. They will make no concessions to the few Liberals in the State in the way of nominations.

FRANCE.

Debate in the National Assembly on the Arms Bill—France Desires a Long Peace.

PARIS, June 8.—The session of the National Assembly today was mainly devoted to debate on the Army bill. President THIERS was present and participated in the discussion, and made the principal speech of the day. He solemnly proclaimed that France desired a long peace with all nations. He opposed the views of Gen. TROCHU on the bill, as embraced in the latter's speech in the Assembly during the session of Thursday last. Upon the conclusion of the debate the amendment of Gen. TROCHU reducing the term of service in the army from five years, as provided by the bill, to three, with a provision that the term may be further reduced to two years for meritorious conduct was rejected by a vote of 462 to 228.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Increasing Interest in the Atalanta-London Match—The Betting.

LONDON, June 8.—The interest in the race between the Atalanta and London crews, which is appointed to take place next Monday afternoon, increases daily. The betting is now three to one against the American crew.

Pool Selling at Johnson's.

JOHNSON'S Jockey Club-rooms were well filled last night, and about eighty pools on the international boat-race were sold, the chances being taken at $40, $45 and $50, on the American crew to $100 on the English.

FRIDAY'S STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Damage in Peoria—Railroad Tracks Washed Away—The Town of Hilton Under Water.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—Further reports concerning the great storm of Thursday night in Central Illinois, show that an immense amount of damage was done in Peoria, Fulton, Knox, and other counties in that section of the State. The destruction of bridges on the country roads has been almost universal. In the city of Peoria fences and trees were blown down and the cellars filled with water. Every railroad leading out of that city suffered more or less, and no trains left there yesterday. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad had about four miles of its track, and many bridges swept away. The Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Road also suffered severely, losing one bridge of 150 feet in length, and the entire road-bed in a number of places. A large force of men has been set to work repairing damages, and there will be but little interruption to travel. In the town of Hilton the damages are fearful; the town is almost entirely under water, and the barns, stock, &c., have been swept miles away. The most singular circumstance of the storm is the running up-stream of the Illinois River. The immense volume of water that poured into the stream has created a back-water, and there is a strong current running northward. The river last night was still rising rapidly, and fears of serious damage from this source were entertained.

Young Lady Drowned in St. Lawrence County.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—A sad accident occurred last night near the village of Oxbow, in St. Lawrence County. THOMAS TURNBULL and his two sisters were returning home in a wagon from a party. The road lies along the bank of Indian River. The darkness was intense and the rain fell in torrents. The horse got out of the road and went over the bank, throwing the young people into the river. TURNBULL and one of the young ladies succeeded in regaining the shore, but the other lady was drowned.

THE LABOR ISSUE.

Efforts Being Made for a General Combination of the Strikers.

The Great Procession of Monday—Arrangements for all the Trades to Parade—Police Preparations—The Meetings Last Night.

The features of the great strike in this City remain nearly the same, although a progressive movement on the part of the strikers still continues. The movement has arrived at that point where the great bodies of capital begin to interpose obstacles which will require all the strength and impetus of the labor interests to overcome, and which hitherto have successfully resisted and turned back the tide of the eight-hour reform. Men who have millions of dollars in capital are not so easily drawn into the current which now sets in favor of the working men. It is the larger establishments of New-York which now resist the claims of their workmen. The latter appreciate the difficulty of dealing with their employers, and are making strenuous efforts to induce them to capitulate. To this end they have arranged for a grand procession of the advocates of the eight-hour movement to-morrow. This demonstration will include in its ranks every organization which has joined or sympathizes with the eight-hour movement. If the day prove fine it is estimated that at least forty thousand men will march in line. The leaders predict that the magnitude of the demonstration and the great number of working men who will appear in line, will greatly aid the cause.

The Unions which have already agreed to join in the procession are as follows: Cabinet makers, 5,000; Carvers, 1,000; Upholsterers, 1,500; Varnishers, 800; Piano-makers, 1,000; Coach Painters, 800; Pattern makers, 600; Singer's Sewing-machine employes, 2,500; Polishers, 1,400; Coffin-makers, 200; Desk-makers, 500; Picture-frame makers, 700; Gilders, 600; Show-case makers, 300; Sewing-machine Box makers, 500; General Wood workers, 300; Wood Turners, 200; Early-closing Association, 700; Confectioners, 400; Coach Trimmers, 200; Masons, 400; Blacksmiths, 1,500; Horse-shoers, 2,000; Carpenters, 4,000; Stone-cutters, 1,500; Brown-stone Cutters, 500; Brick-layers, 2,000; Carriage Blacksmiths, 3,000; House-frame makers, 500; Sash and Blind makers 250, and Stair-builders, 300.

It has been stipulated by the Police Commissioners that the procession shall not go below Canal-street, and that the members shall march so that it shall not be more than ten feet wide. The different trades will be accompanied by bands of music and will display appropriate banners. The strikers expect all tradesmen and store-keepers throughout the City who feel sympathy for their movement to display placards from their windows inscribed in large letters, "Eight hours for a day's work," in order that the workmen might know whom to patronize. The workmen of the League have pledged themselves not to deal at any store or shop that does not display such a placard.

Yesterday the Police also had in consideration the condition of the City, owing to the general strike among all classes of laborers, with a view of providing the necessary means for preserving the peace, which was deemed to be threatened by the attitude assumed by the strikers. Serious trouble was apprehended from the strike of the laborers at the works of the Manhattan, New-York, and Metropolitan Gas Companies. Had this strike been maintained for twenty-four hours the City would have been shrouded in darkness, and riot and bloodshed would have doubtless been the result. While deliberating upon what should be done in such an emergency, information was received that the trouble between the Companies and the laborers had been compromised, and the laborers had gone to work again. This danger was therefore averted. It was contemplated in case of a serious outbreak to have the Fire Department co-operate with the Police in repressing the disturbance. Gen. SHALER, of the First Division, was also taken into consultation, and it was determined to select two or three regiments of infantry, who were to be divided up into detachments for patrol duty in the streets, and to guard public and private buildings which might be selected as objects of attack by the mob. It is also feared that the parade of the unemployed working men on Monday will give rise to some trouble. The whole of the Police force will be ordered on duty on that day, and a strong body of Police will accompany the procession, and reserves will be held at various points along the line of march, ready for any emergency.

A communication was presented to the officers of the Manhattan Gas Company yesterday afternoon by their employes, thanking them for the manner in which they had been uniformly treated, and expressing satisfaction at the amicable adjustment of the claims of the employes.

Meetings of the strikers were held at various points yesterday. Little business was transacted, the time of nearly all being occupied in making preparations for the procession of Monday.

Among the cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers, funds were distributed yesterday from the Eight-hour League in support of the men on strike. The amount did not, however, transpire, but it is asserted that the men will be enabled to hold out to the last.

The piano-makers' strike presented no new phase yesterday. It was reported that the STEINWAY firm will close their factory, where some 200 men are employed, on Monday; and that HAINES BROS., who have tried the eight-hour system for one week, will do the same.

The coach-painters on strike were assembled at Military Hall, yesterday, and appointed a conference committee to confer with a similar Committee of the employers in reference to the strike.

The varnishers assembled at Jefferson Hall, and listened to announcements of their progress in the eight-hour movement. When a house was mentioned as having yielded, great cheering ensued, and hissing was the rule when an adverse report was made.

The car-drivers notified the Eight-hour League that they were prepared to strike, and on Monday would carry their intention into effect.

The writing-desk makers assembled at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue, but did little except enroll members and make preparations for the parade of to-morrow.

The shirt-cutters assembled at No. 91 Walker-street in the afternoon. Some of the reports made were adverse, several of the cutters who joined the union at the previous meeting "going back" on the organization. The members seem confident of success by and by, however, as new recruits are coming in daily.

The marble-polishers met at Academy Hall, No. 307 Third-avenue, in the morning, but transacted no business of importance.

The employes of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company sent a Committee to wait upon JOHN ADRIANCE, President of the road, in the morning, asking an increase of wages. Mr. ADRIANCE received the Committee and granted their request, and addressed them as follows:

This road has made no dividend to stockholders since it commenced running. Employes of the road have received all its earnings. It has always been claimed that if you receive more wages the Company would get all its earnings. The experiment is now to be tried, and I expect to see it demonstrated that the Company will gain by this advance of wages. When the fare was fixed at five cents, the expenses of operating a railroad were about half what they now are, while the fare remains the same. Therefore, unless you can show increased receipts, the Company can get nothing for the use of its capital.

The deputation asserted that they would show increased receipts, and departed highly gratified.

The bakers held a meeting at Putnam Hall, Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, in the evening. Several speeches were made advocating a strike for twelve hours. The bakers under the present régime are obliged to work fifteen or sixteen hours. Committees have been appointed to wait upon the employers and learn their views upon the question. A large number of new members were enrolled in the association.

Habeas Corpus—An Eight-Hour Striker.

Counsel for JAMES CHAMBERS, the eight-hour striker, who shot a workman in the face during the late strike, applied to Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, in order to bring up the prisoner and admit him to bail. The writ was granted.

Philadelphia Left Without Gas-Lights.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The employes of the Gas-works are still holding out for an increase of fifteen per cent. to their wages. There is every prospect of the city being left in total darkness before midnight. Already the light has given out in several sections of the city. The strikers will publish a card in the papers to-morrow denying certain allegations made by the trustees of the Gas Companies, and reiterating the statement that they were made to buy their own tools used in the performance of their duties.

DEFEAT OF THE MUTUALS.

A Remarkable Ball Match—The Athletics Beat the Mutuals by 19 to 0.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The second game of the championship series between the Athletics of this city and the Mutuals of New-York took place on the grounds of the former this afternoon. The weather was all that could have been desired, and the attendance was numerous, over 6,000 persons being within the inclosure. Delegations were present from New-York, Baltimore and other cities, and in the betting transactions the Athletics were favorites at 100 to 70, but all agreed in the anticipation of a well-contested game.

At 3 o'clock the Mutuals arrived at the ground and were received with feeble applause. After a little preliminary practice the coin was tossed and the Athletics losing, went to the bat, the Mutuals all appearing in their regular positions, and Mr. FERGUSON acting as umpire. For the Athletics, CUTHBERT, MCBRIDE and MEYERLE, the first three strikers, made safe hits, CUTHBERT scoring on a wild throw-in of MCBRIDE'S ball; FLOWERS and FISLER went out on flies, but TRACEY and ANSON followed with safe hits, and BOYD making a low throw of a ball hit by MCGEARY, 5 runs were scored before MACK constituted the third hand out on a balloon hit over third base. The Mutuals then went in and after EGGLER had retired on a foul to MCGEARY, HATFIELD sent a daisy cutter to right for one base and went to second on START'S hit, which MCBRIDE sent to first in time to retire the striker. HATFIELD then attempted to steal third but was run out by MCGEARY and ANSON, the inning thus closing with a score of 5 to 0 in the Athletics' favor, and the prospects of a close game already vanishing. In the second inning CUTHBERT was put out on a fine stop and throw by BOYD; MCBRIDE earned a base, and ran all round on a wild pitch, the ball rolling among the crowd. MEYERLE was thrown out by PEARCE, and FLOWERS struck out. For the Mutuals, START reached first on a grounder muffed by FLOWERS. BECHTEL (whose appearance at the bat was greeted with a round of applause) forced out START at second on a weak ground hit, and HICKS and BOYD were retired, leaving BECHTEL. In the third inning, 5 more runs were added to the Athletics' score, five base hits being made. The Mutuals went out in one, two, three order, MCBRIDE'S pitching being too much for them. In the fourth, fifth and sixth, the Athletics were whitewashed, CUMMINGS having slackened his pace with the desired effect. In the fourth, for the Mutuals, EGGLER and HATFIELD began with good hits; START was flied by CUTHBERT; BECHTEL drove a long high ball toward centre, which TRACEY took splendidly on the run, and HICKS sending up a fly for FLOWERS, the Mutuals again retired without a run. In the fifth and sixth they went out in one, two, three order on weak hits. In the seventh, 4 more runs, 1 earned, were scored by the Athletics on an error by BOYD, and good batting by TRACEY, ANSON, MCGEARY and MEYERLE. The Mutuals struck desperately, but again they went to the right about in the order of striking. In the Athletics' eighth inning 2 more runs were put on, and then the Mutuals made another effort for a run, but with no more success than before, although BOYD and MCMULLIN earned their bases. It now began to look like a genuine "Chicago" for the Mutuals, as but one inning remained. In the ninth, 2 more runs, both earned, were the Athletics' portion, and the Mutuals made a last effort for a run. HATFIELD hit hard to left, but CUTHBERT was there, and the striker went out. START tried FISLER with a grounder, and went the common way. BECHTEL sent a corker to left for one base, but HICKS concluded the inning, the game and the most disgraceful defeat, by a ground hit to ANSON, which was fielded to FISLER in time to cut off BECHTEL. Thus closed a game which, in the record of the Mutual Club, has no parallel.

Mr. FERGUSON'S umpiring was excellent, no single decision being questioned.

THE SCORE.

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	3	3	4	0	Eggler, c. f.	0	1	2	0
McBride, p.	3	4	0	4	Hatfield, 2d b.	0	2	6	2
Meyerle, r. f.	2	3	2	0	Start, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
Flowers, s. s.	0	1	1	4	Bechtel, l. f.	0	1	3	0
Fisler, 2d b.	1	0	4	2	Hicks, c.	0	0	2	0
Tracey, c. f.	4	4	1	0	Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	2	3
Anson, 3d b.	3	4	2	2	McMullin, r. f.	0	1	1	1
McGeary, c.	2	3	2	2	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	2	6
Mack, 1st b.	1	2	11	0	Cummings, p.	0	0	0	1
Total	19	24	27	14	Total	0	6	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	5	1	5	0	0	0	4	2	2—19
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Runs Earned—Athletic, 9.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 11; Athletic, 5.
Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Bostons beat the Baltimores at Baltimore yesterday, by a score of 15 to 2.

The Mutuals play the Bostons to-morrow, and the Troy nine on Tuesday, both games taking place on the Union Ground, Williamsburg.

The following games are also arranged for this week: June 10, Troy *vs.* Athletic, at Troy; June 12, Boston *vs.* Athletic, at Boston.

At Boston, yesterday, Harvard 19, Yale 17. This decides the series.

THE KNIFE.

Probable Homicide in the First Ward Last Night.

At a late hour last night a fracas occurred opposite No. 45 William-street, which, it is feared, will result fatally. The participants in the mêlée were JOHN GEARY, of No. 1 Whitehall-street, and FRANK MEAD, of No. 3 Washington-street. They became involved in a quarrel about some trivial matter. From words the disputants soon came to blows, and during the fight GEARY drew a large-bladed pocket knife and plunged it into MEAD'S abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound. The noise of the fight brought an officer of the First Precinct Police to the scene of the affray, and GEARY was arrested while endeavoring to make his escape. The prisoner and the wounded man were both taken to the New-street Police-station. An ambulance was summoned and MEAD was taken to the Park Hospital. Dr. VANDEWATER probed the wound and gave it as his opinion that it will prove fatal. GEARY did not deny that he had stabbed MEAD, but claimed to have used the knife in self-defense. He stated that MEAD had attacked him without any provocation, and was beating him in a most brutal manner when he drew the knife from his pocket and used it with such a fearful result. GEARY was locked up at the Police Station to await the result of the injury. MEAD is said by the Police to be a very bad man, and that he has just returned from a sojourn on Blackwell's Island. He was intoxicated at the time, and the witnesses to the affray state that he struck GEARY without any provocation whatever. GEARY is said to be a respectable and inoffensive young man, and bears a very excellent reputation in the neighborhood.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Laura Fair—Democratic Movements—Honolulu Advices—Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Judge DWINELLE today overruled the motion of Mrs. FAIR for a change of venue, and ordered a venire of 200 jurors for the trial of the case on the 24th inst.

The Old Line Democrats of this city, who are dissatisfied with the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform by the County Committee, threaten to bolt, and send delegates to the State Convention in favor of the nomination of a straight-out ticket at Baltimore.

Advices from Honolulu state that the Hawaiian Parliament entertain a motion to impeach the Ministry for the improper use of Government funds in building a hotel, and that there appears to be a large party in favor of the measure.

Mining shares are quoted as follows: Savage, $140; Belcher, $800; Segregated Belcher, $66 50; Hale & Norcross, $65; Crown Point, $125; Yellow Jacket, $102; Kentuck, $220; Gould & Curry, $135; Sierra Nevada, $16 50; Ophir, $29; Raymond & Ely, $126; Meadow Valley, $15; Pioche, $15; Caledonia, $38.

Terrible Tornado in the West.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A terrible tornado passed Bellefontaine, Ohio, and vicinity last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses in the towns of Degraf and Quincey, Ohio. The latter place was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured at Degraf, ten or twelve buildings were blown down, the Methodist Church being utterly destroyed. Mrs. ROLL and two children were killed.

JERSEY FOR GRANT.

An Enthusiastic Republican Rally in Jersey City.

Hearty Ratification of the Philadelphia Nominations—The Tammany Candidate and His Platform—Speeches by Ex-Gov. Noble and Others.

One of the largest, and certainly the most enthusiastic of Republican mass-meetings ever held in Jersey City assembled in the hall of the Catholic Institute, on Third-street, last evening. The meeting was called to ratify the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT and HENRY WILSON, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, by the late Philadelphia Convention. Major BELOUBET, of the Pavonia Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided, and introduced the speakers. The spacious hall was filled with about 5,000 people, among whom were many ladies. The audience listened attentively to the speakers, and enthusiastically applauded and cheered every telling point for the campaign. The Governor's Island Brass Band and the Anderson Glee Club of New-York were in attendance, and electrified the audience between the speeches with well-executed vocal and instrumental music. Before and during the meeting, a handsome display of fire-works in front of the hall attracted the curious from all quarters of the city. Mr. HENRY D. GOSPILL, of Jersey City, being introduced, eulogized the Philadelphia Convention, and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, with prolonged cheering, by the assemblage:

The Republicans of Jersey City in mass-meeting assembled, resolved:

First—That we ratify with unanimity and entire satisfaction the nominations made by the Republican National Convention of ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, and HENRY WILSON for Vice-President of the United States, and pledge ourselves to united and untiring efforts to elect them.

Second—That the declaration of principles made on behalf of the Republican Party by the Convention is approved by us, and in it we recognize a faithful adherence to the ideas and purposes that have characterized the party in all its glorious career, and also the spirit of true progress that is inseparable from genuine Republicanism.

Third—That we thank the Convention for the manly and unreserved recognition which it accorded to the representatives of the recently emancipated and enfranchised class of our fellow-citizens.

Fourth—That in designating Gen. GRANT as the candidate for a second term as President, the Republican Party reaffirms its confidence in the integrity, patriotism and executive ability, its grateful appreciation of his eminent public services, and advocates his election as the surest guarantee of the continued peace and prosperity of the whole country.

Fifth—That we regard HENRY WILSON as one of the noblest impersonations of the highest type of American manhood; and his life and labors, devoted to the interests of justice, freedom and humanity, prove that he is worthy of the highest honors that his fellow-citizens can bestow upon him.

Sixth—That we regret and condemn the misguided action of some who have hitherto acted with the Republican Party, in seeking, by affiliation with our enemies, the disintegration and overthrow of the national Republican Party, which preserved the country in its hour of peril, and which alone is fit and competent to govern it.

The first resolution, pledging the Republicans present to GRANT and WILSON'S election, was received with wild and tumultuous cheers, and each of the remaining six were loudly applauded, especially that of approval and adherence to Republican principles and ideas, and that of compliment to HENRY WILSON. Mr. JACOB WEART then took the platform, and made some cheering remarks about the prospects of the Republican party in the coming campaign; ridiculed the pretensions of the opposing factions; and, in conclusion, said that the best welfare of the nation, the good of humanity, and the completion of the great reforms now inaugurated depended upon the success of the Republican Party. The New-York Union Glee Club were then introduced by the Chairman, and sang "Friends of the Union, we greet you to-night." The refrain of this song, "GRANT, GRANT, shall our watchword be," was greeted each time with the most enthusiastic applause, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the men their hats in time to the music.

Col. T. B. THORPE, of Louisiana, was then introduced amid great applause. He began with the Grecian historical anecdote of the Athenian shoe-maker, who, when his native city was beleaguered, proposed leather as the best material for defensive walls. Col. THORPE said that the men who nominated the Republican candidates at Philadelphia must have been imbued with the same idea of strength, for they had chosen as the leaders of the party to victory a tanner and a shoe-maker. [Cheers.] HORACE GREELEY, he said, was a man of sympathetic mind. He reflected too much outside influences. His mind was like the surface of a lake that mirrored the sunshine, and when the storm came was dark and troubled. A man who is to be put at the head of a great nation, to rule it with success, must not be of this reflective mind. GRANT was the man needed. His character was of an opposite type. Yes, GRANT was that great, yet modest man. [Applause.] Educated upon the noble Hudson, in the great military school of the nation, he resigned his position in the army and went into private life. When Sumter was fired upon, this obscure man became enlarged into a giant, and coming forward, asked: "Where can I be most useful?" History records what services he has done for the country. Americans should honor this man and feel proud that he is one of them. Europe and remote quarters of the earth honored him, and in these foreign nations it was a distinction to be known as his countryman. GRANT was the impersonation of our American institutions; he was the American eagle and the stars and stripes combined. [Prolonged applause and laughter.]

In conclusion, the speaker referred to GREELEY'S peace record during the war, and said that when GREELEY was on the Canada frontier parleying for peace that he (the speaker) was South, and there saw the baneful effect of this action upon our army and the exultation it caused among the rebels. SUMNER, he said, would not have a Senate before which he could villify GRANT were it not for Appomattox.

The Glee Club then sang "Columbia, we Love Thee," after which Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, was introduced as the next speaker. Mr. NOBLE said that there was not a party that could put its finger upon such a series of successes as this Republican Party. The speaker then reviewed the history of the party from its beginning to the present time; spoke especially of the campaign and election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; hastily surveyed its brilliant war record, and the various efforts made to destroy it and the Union. With the election of HORACE GREELEY, said the speaker, the exploded doctrine of secession would be revived. He then reviewed at length the arguments for the right of secession which appeared in the *Tribune* at the commencement of the war. The people of Utah were largely in favor of a separate government, he said, and if the Mormons came to GREELEY telling him that they intended to form one, he would not even act as JAMES BUCHANAN did with the South. GREELEY would say: "Well, I suppose we will have to let you depart in peace." The speaker called attention to the financial condition of the country, which he characterized as sounder than that of any country on the face of the earth. ANDREW JOHNSON, he said, speaking of attempts to break up the Republican Party, had tried to lead the party out of its track and had failed, and the present effort would have the same fate. (Cheers.) Mr. NOBLE read an extract from the *Tribune* giving a report of a lecture of GREELEY'S in Montreal in 1868. Mr. GREELEY in his lecture said that DANIEL WEBSTER, LEWIS CASS and Judge CHASE had been and were affected by the Presidential disease. He congratulated himself that he was free of it, that he had seen men live to a good old age and die in the delusion. Mr. GREELEY, said the speaker, had a malignant type of the disease, and was entitled to the degree of M. D. for his diagnosis. This was probably the reason he was called Dr. GREELEY.

At the conclusion of this speech the band played "John Brown's Body," the audience joining in with the music in a rousing chorus.

Hon. A. W. TENNEY next addressed the meeting.

He said the Republicans of Jersey City went into the canvass of 1872 as they did in 1868, and Copperheads and Greeleyites must look out. COLFAX was not on the ticket as then, but he had a worthy man to fill his place; though defeated at Philadelphia he was not dishonored, a nation's benediction and a people's love would follow him. No man in the nation was better beloved by white and black than HENRY WILSON. Born in poverty, educated in obscurity, he had earned his way to pre-eminence among the American people. [Applause.] Poor in youth, poor in manhood, and poor in age, he was rich in honor. [Applause.] One of his greatest speeches in Congress was for labor, and for the working man. The speaker, in conclusion, reviewed what had been accomplished since the pledges given by the Republicans at Chicago, showing a magnificent exhibit. Taxes, he said, had been reduced $218,000,000, the debt $332,000,000, and the interest on the debt $60,000,000, making $810,000,000 saved in three years, and our bonds were considered in Europe the best investments that could be made.

The meeting then adjourned.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Governor has signed the New-York and Queens County Bridge Bill.

It is reported that Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY is going abroad for several months.

The funeral of Father CLEVELAND took place yesterday in Shawmut Church at Boston.

Only three so-called Republican papers in Illinois support GREELEY, the Springfield *Journal* says.

The races of the Nashville Blood Horse Association have been set for the week commencing Sept. 30.

The body of WILLIAM BLACK was found yesterday in the ruins of the building blown down by the storm, at Toledo, Friday.

Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, offers to be one of fifty to give $1,000 for the endowment of Oglethorpe College, at Atlanta.

Citizens of Montreal will give Lord LISGAR a dinner on Thursday evening, 20th inst., prior to his departure from Canada.

P. V. HALL'S livery-stable, on Federal-street, in Troy, was damaged by fire yesterday morning. Ten horses were suffocated.

Judge WILLIAM VERGER, one of the most brilliant members of the legal profession in the South, died at his residence in Jackson, Friday night, after a long and painful illness.

GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, says that "we are for the man that whaled, against the man that bailed, JEFFERSON DAVIS."

HENRY WILSON also has been an editor. He conducted the Boston *Republican* for two years after the organization of the Free Soil Party.

Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR is to deliver the annual address before the Society of the Alumni at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, on Thursday next.

JOHN BARCLAY, who was convicted of the murder of CHAS. GARNER, in Columbus, Ohio, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Oct. 4.

About forty members of the Typographical Convention, which has been in session at Richmond, Va., called upon President GRANT yesterday.

Boston has already gone crazy over the Guarde Republicaine Band. One indication is this "joke" from the *Traveller*: "Dears—Those Grenadiers!"

Gov. HOFFMAN has commuted the sentence of JOHN MAXWELL, convicted of murder in Madison County last year, and sentenced to be hanged, to imprisonment for life.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, held at Milwaukee yesterday, Mr. ALEX. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, vice MAXWELL WOODHULL, resigned.

HENRY LATIMER, for thirty-one years President of the National Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, has just resigned the position. He has been a director for forty-eight years.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to the conference report on the bill paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commissioners, and it now goes to the President for his signature.

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Minnesota, reiterates the announcement of his desire to keep out of politics as much as possible. He says he finds lecturing much more pleasant and profitable.

The Troy *Times*, which a little while ago the *Tribune* claimed for GREELEY, predicts that the people will re-elect GRANT by such a majority as will put to shame the puny malice of his enemies.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, which a little while ago the *Tribune* claimed for GREELEY, says that GRANT and WILSON are as sure to be successful in November as the sun is to rise to-morrow.

A Democratic mass-meeting held yesterday at Salt Lake City elected nineteen delegates on that county to the Territorial Convention, which is to elect two delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Partial returns from Virginia show that at the late election 11,073 votes were cast in favor of striking out the usury clause of the State Constitution, and 8,379 against it. In many counties the vote was very light.

Her British Majesty's ship *Tamar* arrived at Halifax last night with troops. On the passage she fell in with the bark *John Christina*, with a cargo of petroleum, abandoned at sea, and towed her, in a distance of 200 miles.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* remarks that it would be greatly to the credit of Massachusetts if its senior Senator could show one-quarter part as good a record as President GRANT in this one particular of knowing how to treat other men.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Whig* is informed by a member of the Committee of Investigation that the great bulk of the money of which the State of Georgia was defrauded in 1870 and the two years previous has been traced to Democratic hands.

Governor HOFFMAN yesterday pardoned PATRICK TOOMEY, of New-York, who was sentenced, May 2, 1871, to the State Prison for manslaughter, and PATRICK H. SHINNERS, who was convicted in Brooklyn, May 22, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A hundred guns were fired at Seneca Falls, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the nomination of GRANT and WILSON at Philadelphia, and in the evening a large and impromptu meeting was held, where addresses were made by Hon. BENSON OWEN and others.

A special correspondent of the Sioux City *Journal* now at Fort Buford, Dakota, writes under date of June 1 that the Sioux Indians are on the war-path. Fort Berthold is to be the scene of the opening of hostilities, and Fort Buford will next receive attention.

About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in the picking-room of HENDERSON & HOFFMAN'S knitting mill, in the village of Valatie, N. Y., and the building, machinery and stock were damaged to the extent of $2,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* denies the *Tribune's* statement that State Senator ABIAH W. PALMER supports GREELEY, although he is his personal friend. He says that his adherence to the Republican Party dates from its commencement, and he cannot at this late day desert it.

A Democratic paper in Georgia urges that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS be elected Governor of the State, and it appeals to all other "aspirants for Gubernatorial honors in the Democratic Party spontaneously to decline the race, and allow Mr. STEPHENS to walk over the track."

Dr. EDWIN M. SNOW, of Providence, has received an appointment as a representative of the United States at the International Statistical Congress, which meets at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 21st of August. He sailed from this city yesterday, to be present at the International Congress of Penitentiary Discipline and Reform, to be held at London next month, where he represents the State of Rhode Island.

THE BRIDGEPORT TRAGEDY.

Heavy Rewards Offered for the Recovery of the Stolen Securities—Proclamation by Gov. Jewell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, June 8, 1872.

Intelligence was contained in this morning's TIMES exclusively that a reward of $10,000 had been offered for the recovery of the bonds stolen from Capt. COLVOCORESSES at the time he was murdered. This reward will be paid by his executor, Mr. GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, of Litchfield, or a proportional part for the return of any part of the securities.

The State papers of Monday will also contain a proclamation from Gov. JEWELL, offering a further reward of $2,000 for the detection of the parties who committed the crime.

No arrests of suspected persons have yet been made, excepting in the case of one H. C. JENKS, alias "Dr. Squills," a notorious New-York thief, who was released from prison here the day the murder was committed. He was arrested in New-York yesterday and released, there being nothing against him except his general bad character; but a dispatch has been received stating that he has been rearrested in Brooklyn.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

A man who gave his name as SAMUEL LANKS was arrested in Jersey City by Officers BARRY and GARVEY, last evening, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Capt. COLVOCORESSES, of Bridgeport. The prisoner is about thirty-five years old and gives his occupation as that of painter. He was arrested upon information given to the Police that he had been lately released from prison in Bridgeport, and which is supposed to have been the case with the murderer.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Probability of a Satisfactory Ending of the Controversy.

The Latest Aspect of the Question in England.

No Official News Received by the United States Government.

How an English Actuary Reduces the American Claims.

The Damages for Pursuing the Cruisers Declared Inadmissible.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Present Condition of Affairs in Great Britain.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says it has reason to believe the negotiations with the United States Government relative to a definite settlement of the "consequential damages" controversy are progressing satisfactorily.

Our Government Yet Without Official Advices—Gen. Schenck Believes the Treaty will be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the British Legation nor the Department of State have advices from London of a decisive character concerning the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. Minister SCHENCK again telegraphs, reiterating his opinion that it will be accepted, and in this official authorities there coincide.

English Report and Valuation of the Direct Claims.

From the London Echo, May 27.

The Board of Trade have published a *Report and Valuation of the Direct Claims.* We are told that the Board "intrusted the matter to Mr. ARTHUR COHEN, a barrister practicing in the High Court of Admiralty of England, and to Mr. SYDNEY YOUNG, one of the merchants who assists the Registrar of the Admiralty Court in shipping cases referred by that Court to the Registrar and merchants. These gentlemen are thoroughly qualified for the work, through being particularly conversant with claims arising out of Admiralty cases. They have acted throughout under the superintendence of this Board, and it appears to the Board that their report now inclosed may be accepted by Lord GRANVILLE as trustworthy."

The following is the classification:—Class A.:—Whaling and fishing vessels. Class B.:—Vessels loaded with cargoes of given specific description. Class C.:—Vessels carrying general cargoes. Class D.:—Vessels in ballast. Classes E. and F.:—Other vessels not included in above classes.

An arrangement of the claims and corresponding valuation under the heads of the respective cruisers.

		CLAIMS.		VALUATIONS.	
Vessel.	Class.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Valued at (as per Report.) Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	A	1,879,621		460,893	
	B	1,306,610		611,538	
	C	2,847,337		2,032,549	
	D	387,443		136,021	
	E F	116,609	6,537,620	47,850	3,288,851
Florida	A	184,648		108,564	
	B	922,796		644,709	
	C	2,425,723		1,778,375	
	D	70,379		44,570	
	E F	79,756	3,693,302	61,350	2,635,563
Shenandoah	A	6,004,041		1,207,464	
	B	101,318		29,630	
	C	145,935		102,662	
	D	93,100		37,560	
	E F	22,500	6,366,894	....	1,377,316
Tallahassee	A	5,590		4,500	
	B	219,340		133,644	
	C	207,741		101,444	
	D	110,500		58,500	
	E F	36,875	579,956	19,187	317,27[illegible]
Chickamauga	A	....		....	
	B	95,655		80,118	
	C	....		....	
	D	....		....	
	E F	....	95,655	....	80,118
Georgia	A	....		....	
	B	203,194		105,194	
	C	150,781		145,837	
	D	....		....	
	E F	30,000	383,976	....	251,031
Retribution	A	....		....	
	B	18,705		16,461	
	C	1,630	20,335	1,240	17,701
Sallie	C	5,540	5,540	4,875	4,875
Nashville	D	69,537	69,537	62,9[illegible]0	62,00[illegible]
Boston	E F	400	400	....	....
Sumter	E F	10,695	10,695	4,050	4,05[illegible]
			17,763,910		8,039,685

The report of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty deals with the claims made by the United States Government for expenses incurred in fitting out vessels to cruise in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and other Confederate cruisers, during the American war. The Committee report:

"First—That as Great Britain could not, in our opinion, under any circumstances, be held liable for expenses incurred otherwise than in the actual pursuit of the Confederate vessels, we consider inadmissible for arbitration the greatest part of the sum claimed by the United States, amounting to $7,080,478 70. Secondly—That, subject to a considerable abatement, if Great Britain were held liable for the four Confederate cruisers, Class 1, the amount could not exceed $1,509,300 74. Thirdly—If for the *Alabama* only, $1,427,685 03. Fourthly—If for the *Florida* only, $81,615 71. Fifthly—As no cruisers are stated to have been sent in pursuit of the *Georgia* and *Shenandoah*, even if Great Britain is held liable, there are no special claims made on their account, nil. Sixthly—If Great Britain is held liable for the expenses incurred in the pursuit of the other Confederate cruisers, (excepting the *Tallahassee*,) named in the United States Case, the total admissible claim, subject to the same deduction, could not exceed $187,709 38. Seventhly—If Great Britain is held liable on account of the *Tallahassee*, the admissible claim could not exceed $157,705 87."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8—7 P. M.—The lowest barometer has moved eastward from Lower Michigan to Eastern New-York, accompanied by fresh to brisk winds. Cloudy weather and rain continue over the northern portion of New-England; thence southward over the Southern States and westward to the North-west—clear and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing. Clear weather at Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco. Cloudy weather at San Diego, Cal. Occasional areas of rain have prevailed during the day over Alabama, Tennessee and Minnesota. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and Leavenworth, but fallen at Keokuk, Cairo and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over Eastern New-York will move eastward over New-England, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather. Clear weather will prevail on Sunday over the Middle States, with southerly winds, and increased cloudiness over the lower lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather over the Southern States and north-west of the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Action of the Democratic Party in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8.—The North Carolina Democratic State Executive Committee appointed the following delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Henry G. Williams, of Nash County; J. A. Englehard, of New-Hanover County; Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockingham County, and Hon. John Manning, of Chatham County. Alternates—F. H. Busbee, E. B. Venable, J. H. Robinson and W. Z. Yeates.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LORELEY.

AFTER HEINE.

canna tell what has come ower me
That I am sae eerie and wae;
An auld-warld tale comes before me,
It haunts me by nicht and by day.

From the cool lift the gloamin' draps dimmer,
And the Rhine slips saftly by;
The taps o' the mountains shimmer
I' the lowe o' the sunset sky.

Up there, in a glamour entrancin',
Sits a maiden wondrous fair:
Her gowden adornments are glancin',
She is kaimin' her gowden hair:

As she kaims it the gowd kaim glistens,
The while she is singin' a song
That hauds the rapt soul that listens,
With its melody sweet and strong.

The boy, floating by in vague wonder,
Is seized wi' a wild weird love;
He sees na' the black rocks under,—
He sees but the Vision above.

The waters their waves are flinging
Ower boatie and boatman anon;
And this wi' her airtfu' singin',
The Waterwitch Lurley has done.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DISCORDS.

It had some grains of truth, at least,
That fable of the Sybarite,
For whom, because one leaf was creased,
The rose-strewn couch had no delight.
I think not even sanguine youth
Expects its gold without alloy;
But this is still the sober truth:
A little pain can mar much joy.

'Tis pity, that one thwarting thought,
One adverse chance, one sudden fear
Or sharp regret, can turn to naught
The full content that seemed so near!
But this strange life of ours abounds
With notes so subtle, they afford
A thousand discords and harsh sounds
For one harmonious perfect chord.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

A TUDOR VISION.

In one of the closing years of the sixteenth century—toward the end of the spacious times of great Elizabeth, and of the life of the last Tudor monarch—a father and a son were speaking eagerly together in the great bay-window of the old hall of Greyscote, in Kent. The subject of their talk was a theme often discussed, but never yet settled between them—the question, namely, of the future career and prospects of the young man. The son wished to push his fortune, and the fortunes of his house, by sailing with Raleigh, or by fighting under Vere; the father desired to keep his only child with him and at home. The father was sitting in the deep embrasure of the mullioned window, while the son, booted and spurred, stood by him, and looked from time to time restlessly through the window into the court, in which a noble bay horse, held by a servant, stood tossing his proud head, and rattling the chains of bit and curb. The futile talk exhausted itself; the father turned wearily to his book, while the son, with an eager and elastic step, passed out of the room into the court, and mounting lightly into the saddle, whistled to his dogs and rode away into the July day. Fair shone the sun on lovely, leafy Kent, as the young horseman galloped gayly toward his tryst of love; sadly streamed the sunbeams on the bowed form of the pale father, who, in the still noon, forgot to read, and sat with clasped hands—thinking, thinking, thinking!

Francis Grey, the father, a poor gentleman of fallen fortunes, was a sad and soured man. Long a widower, he loved his only son intensely, though with a weak and selfish fondness. He had for many years withdrawn from all active struggle with a world in which he lacked force to push his fortunes. The family had suffered heavily, and had lost title, wealth and land in the Wars of the Roses. Once depressed, it had remained unfortunate. It had not produced since its first declension a man of mark or energy enough to raise it to its former greatness.

The son whom we have seen riding away from the Hall was Herbert Grey, so named after his godfather, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Herbert Grey had all the energy which his father lacked. He had those qualities which might either form or restore the fortunes of a house, and he longed to repair Greyscote and to renew its glories. Strong and active, fond of riding, of fencing, and all knightly exercise, Master Herbert had in him also a touch of love for the sonnet, and was especially fond of the Arcadia of his great kinsman and neighbor of Penshurst, and of that anatomy of wit, the Euphues of John Lyly.

At sixteen—for men went early to college in the days of Elizabeth—he was entered at Corpus Christi, Cambridge. He passed with fair distinction through his academic career, though his renown was as great for sports, for sword-play, or for inditing an occasional sonnet, as it was for the classics. Herbert had in him a strong strain of romance, and a deeply-seated enthusiastic patriotism. He dreamed of love, and he longed for adventure, with the quaint ardor characteristic of his age and day. His ideal hero was Sir Philip Sidney. Popular as Sir Philip was with all noble English youth, Herbert took in him the nearer interest of relationship. He remembered well what little he had seen in his boyhood of Sidney. He remembered also how the "heavens were hung with black," and gloom fell upon all England, when, in 1585, the news came home of the early and heroic death of the poet-soldier at Zutphen. Youth, in Elizabeth's time, did not want for high ideals or for noble models.

In those days life in English country-houses lived its daily course very quietly and leisurely. The great clock in the turret ticked, the sunshine slanted in the court, the snow lay upon the roof, and day succeeded day in monotonous stillness and calm. Public news traveled slowly, and home events were few. The father was restless with querulous discontent; the son, when he returned from college, was eager with longings for action. In Herbert's boyhood he had looked wistfully after the gentle knight as Sir Philip rode away on horseback from Penshurst to London. Herbert became restless at home; he longed to go to London; he thought that in London he could not fail to make a career and to win a name. In London was the Court, the play-house, the tilt-yard. From London started the great captains for war by land or sea. To London were attracted all ambitious and enterprising spirits, and to London Herbert longed more strongly day by day to go. His father could not bear to part with his son; he postponed decision and kept the youth at home in still and lonely Greyscote, which Herbert filled with the yearnings of active and dreaming youth. He sported, rode and read; he pined, and fretted, and wearied; until, in the opening of his twentieth year, love came to the young student of the Arcadia and Sonnets, and stirred up life to sweet but turbulent unrest.

Master Herbert had placed his love highly, as beseemed a young dreamer of romance.

It was placed indeed too high for hope. Fair Mistress Lettice, then nearly the same age as Herbert, was the daughter of old Sir Robert Heygate, of Holmswood, and was one of the richest heiresses in the county.

The position of an heiress, *temp.* Elizabeth, was that of a great prize, as Portia was in Belmont.

If the four winds did not blow in from every sea renowned suitors to Lettice Heygate, yet Kent, and even the adjacent counties furnished pretenders enough for a hand so fair and so full; although Herbert was the only aspirant who had received from her bright eyes "fair speechless messages." It was certain that her family would never tolerate as a suitor the heir of fallen Greyscote; it was unlikely that a girl surrounded by suitors would be left unmarried until Master Herbert should succeed in winning the fame and fortune that he meant to achieve. Love's present is, however, so dear to youth, that lovers are not frightened by the shadow of the future; and Mistress Lettice and Master Herbert, artful with the instinctive cunning of love, found frequent opportunities of meeting, and found those meetings so dear, that dread was never felt until they parted. In those sunny hours in the hall, or in those stolen interviews in the park, in which the deer crouched amid the fern, or sheltered beneath the oak, Mistress Lettice dreamed not that she should become the stately wife of a noble Earl, and Master Herbert divined not that he should be the last heir of Greyscote. Francis Grey was too proud to have sanctioned, had he known of it, his son's vain suit for the white hand of the wealthy heiress, and Herbert knew that he could not reckon upon his father's help. Fair Lettice also knew (though she did not quite know that she knew,) that her parents would never approve the addresses of one so poor as her Herbert, and so the young lovers, happy in the ignorant present, were led to love on in secret without seeking a sanction which would have led to instant severance. They were young, and fair, and fond. They loved and dreamed, but did not think of hope. The future might be dim, but the present was ecstacy.

Of course such a passion could not remain very long undetected. Perhaps custom made the lovers neglect caution; perhaps very great happiness is not made to last. But certain it is that the young lovers were rudely shaken from their dream of security. They were seen together and watched. Their interviews were reported to the parents, and there ensued a quarrel between the houses. Mistress Lettice was closely watched, or even locked up, and Herbert was forbidden angrily by his father to see her again. Friends interfered, and a very pretty and pretty general quarrel was the result.

The lovers, as a matter of course, presently found means to meet; but on this occasion they were not allowed to meet in peace. The parents of Mistress Lettice had found a suitor whom they approved, and this gentleman, the Earl of Faversham, having received some notice of the interview, or impelled by the cunning of jealousy, watched Lettice as she stole through the Summer gloaming into the deer park, and followed quickly on her flying steps. The approved suitor summoned Lettice's father, and, while the lovers whispered softly, standing together beneath the broad shadow of the "Lady's Oak," the father and the rival rushed upon them, and the lovers were separated. Then ensued a stormy quarrel; reproaches, threats, tears, protestations. In the temper in which Herbert was, an antagonist was a godsend to him, and the rivals exchanged words of such high disdain and bitter insult, that before the interview terminated the two gentlemen understood that if either were walking very early next morning in a particular part of the park, he might expect to see the other, who, as usual, would wear his sword that morning. In fact, at five next morning the rivals might have been seen stealing quietly to a meeting in the park, at which meeting they purposed to practice the art which Rowland Yorke imported into England. They had no witnesses of their own selecting, but a forester, one John Wyatt, who was about early to look after the deer, saw the rivals, at once divined their purpose, and ran off to the hall to summon help and to fetch a chirurgeon.

While John Wyatt, the forester, was thus hasting for help, the combat commenced. After brief and stern salutation, the rivals threw off their cloaks and doublets, laid aside sword-belts and sheaths, and gravely measured the lengths of the bright blades. Herbert was possessed by one fixed idea, which had entirely dominated his mind since the quarrel. He saw ever before him the sad eyes of Lettice, and he glowed with a deep angry indignation at the scornful rival who, unloved of Lettice, would yet, because he was an Earl, and spacious in the possession of dirt, come between him and her. Herbert's white heat of rage shut out the thought of danger and excluded the idea of death. His opponent, some five or six years older than Herbert, was cold with a haughty dislike, which longed to remove a favored rival, and to chastise impertinence.

The morning was bright and calm; the early sunbeams shone softly on the trunks of the great trees, and on the sparkling grass. They had selected an open space of short and tolerably level turf, near a row of noble elms. The birds were chirping in the boughs, the coney rustled in the near fern, as, armed each with rapier and dagger, the opponents approached each other. With locked lips and steady-gazing eyes, which reflected an intense look of fixed and dangerous purpose, they came within range, and the bright blades flashed as they clinked in crossing.

It was Herbert's first duel, and he was too rash. The swords—keen, cold, sharp—played round each other, edge to edge, as the rivals feinted for an opening. Suddenly Herbert darted in a rapid lunge in *carte*, which his opponent parried with his dagger, and Herbert sprang backward just in time to get out of the range of a dangerous *riposte*. They re-engaged, but more slowly, and with more wary determination, until, after several passes and parries, Herbert was slightly wounded in the dagger-arm. This scratch intensified Herbert's resolution, and the swift, clear steel gleamed and sparkled as the swords flashed to and fro between the rivals, who were growing incensed with the very lust and heat and ardor of a combat. Twice they paused, and drew back out of range. Neither spoke a word; each knew that the other was a good swordsman and a brave man. Herbert was the more active, and more impulsive in attack; but his antagonist was strong in his parades, and very skillful in riposting. Herbert grew more desperate, and attacked yet more fiercely. His rival drew back a step, and, after feinting in *tierce*, lunged swiftly. Herbert half parried the fierce thrust, but was again scratched—this time in the left shoulder. Ten minutes, at least, had passed since they commenced, and neither could find out the point in which his antagonist was weaker than himself. In the midst of a desperate rally, Herbert bethought him of a *botte* taught him by an Italian fencing-master, and, amid the quick darting of the blinding steel, his sword passed through his opponent's guard and entered deep into the body.

As Herbert withdrew his sword, and stood on guard, the Earl fell heavily. Just at that instant the forester, John Wyatt, came running very fast, followed at some little distance by several other persons, also hurrying, but not able to keep up with the fleet-footed keeper. Wyatt, who saw the Earl's fall, shouted as he ran, to Herbert:

"Fly, Master Herbert! fly, and save yourself! I will look to the Earl. Old Sir Robert, and my lady, and all of them are coming, and we have gotten a surgeon. Fly, Sir, at once! Do not stop until the rest come up!"

Hastily snatching up his cloak and hat, Herbert sprang upon his horse and rode off at a gallop. He could not know whether he had killed his rival, nor dared he wait to ascertain. The case was briefly explained to his father, and it was determined that Herbert should forthwith ride to London, and there seek out his godfather, the Earl of Pembroke. The father promised to acquaint his son with the issue of the duel, and furnished the young fellow with money and advice. Amid the whirl of his thoughts Herbert felt that he should not be able again to see Lettice, but hoped that in London he might at length commence the career which should win her yet. He reflected with a kind of rage that the Earl would be carried to the Hall, and would be in the same house with Lettice; but the result of the duel would, he well knew, raise him up many powerful enemies in the county, and he felt that he had no resource but flight. His brief preparations were quickly made. His father was very kind and anxious; the good bay horse stood saddled in the courtyard; and with a heavy heart Herbert mounted and rode rapidly off, taking the bridle path by which he had seen Sir Philip Sidney start from Penshurst for the City of the Court.

There were then no coaches and no carriage-roads, and the ways were evil, difficult, and sometimes even dangerous. Herbert was young, armed, rode a good horse, and was too much occupied with his own sad thoughts to heed much of danger. He lay one night upon the road, and on the second day reached London, and put up at an hostelry in the Strand, kept by a Kentish man who came from Herbert's own part of the country, and knew well the Greys, of Greyscote.

Thus fate had suddenly brought about the fruition of a long-cherished wish. Francis Grey had steadily opposed the departure of his only son from the lonely old house; but the duel had decided the point, and Herbert had found himself in that London of which he had fondly dreamed as the place in which energy could attain to fortune. He had parted with regret from the old father, now left alone in the desolate home; he was anxious for news of the Earl; he was at times buoyed up by sanguine youthful hope of a successful future, but all other feelings were swallowed up in the master-passion as the young man, sitting alone in his room in the inn in the great city, kissed a ribbon and a token, and felt his own eyes dim as he thought fondly of the dear eyes of his own gentle Lettice.

Herbert soon found friends in London. He was handsome, tall, brave, and had the frank, sweet manners of noble youth. But while waiting to see the patron to whom, according to the manners of his time, he looked for help—he wrote an epistle to fair Mistress Lettice, in which he assured her of eternal fidelity, prayed her to be equally constant, and informed her of his purpose to win for her a name and fortune. This letter reached the lady; but parental control was in those days a stern and real thing; and vainly did fair Lettice hope to be allowed to wait till a poor suitor, rejected by her family, should win the fortune already possessed by others who sought her hand.

Herbert had friends of influence in London. He was received with great kindness by the Earl of Pembroke, and by that "subject of all verse"—that Sidney's sister for whom the Arcadia was written. He was presented to Burleigh, and introduced at Court, where his fresh fair face and stately figure were looked upon approvingly by the old Queen, who, during her long reign, had seen so many splendid specimens of noble English manhood. His habit, costly as his purse could buy—though that purse was not very deep—Herbert waited, and courted, and lived the life of the young gallant of the day. He heard from his father that his rival, though sorely wounded, was doing well under the hands of the surgeon; and in those days of simple faith a man's conscience was not troubled by an honorable duel. One memory kept him pure. The eyes of gentle Lettice, in the portrait which memory and passion painted in his breast, seemed to follow him everywhere. He chafed at all delays that kept him back from winning her. But for the thought of her, and of the difficulties in the way of winning her, he would have been happy in the new and splendid life of pleasure and of hope.

While in London Herbert had the good fortune to become acquainted with the gentle Southampton, and to be well liked of that cultured and courteous nobleman. Southampton shunned the court, but was constant to the play-house. He was the friend and patron of Shakespeare, who has repaid the obligation by making him immortal in virtue of the poet's dedications to him. Southampton was one of the first to recognize the transcendent genius of the poet who wears "the crown o' the world," and he worshiped Shakespeare "on this side idolatry." Southampton had a true critical sympathy, which could value at its full worth whatever the poet could create, and not unawares he entertained an angel. The noble and the poet were friends, and often met at the wit combat at the Tavern, or, in quieter hours, in Southampton's house. In days in which all criticism was oral, Southampton had great influence in spreading the player's reputation among the noble and the refined. He urged upon Herbert the necessity of seeing one of Shakespeare's plays. The poet had just written a new play called "Hamlet," or "The Tragicall Historie of the Prince of Denmark," and had shown the manuscript to the noble, who was enthusiastic in his delight. He proposed to take Herbert to the first representation, and after a dinner in the middle of the day at an ordinary, the friends took barge to Blackfriars, and reached the theatre by three o'clock. Herbert was excited by anticipation, and Southampton criticised the cast, while he prophesied a great success for the play, which he held to be the poet's noblest work. And so Master Herbert Grey found himself for the first time in a play-house—in the Blackfriars Theatre in Play-house Yard—and was to see the first version of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" played for the first time by Her Majesty's servants. Shakespeare, though already recognized by the judicious as a great and ever-rising dramatic genius, had not then attained to the full altitude of such fame as, even in his life-time, he acquired; but still great expectations were excited by his new play, and the house was full of eager spectators. Herbert obtained, through Southampton's influence, a stool on the rush-covered stage itself, and sat there with Southampton and with Rutland, surrounded by other nobles and persons of rank and mark who loved plays and players.

Master Herbert listened with all his soul, and was soon worked upon by the cunning of the scene. He glowed with a rare and delicate enthusiasm as he saw, living and acting before his eyes, the characters of the play, and as he listened to the sonorous roll of its majestic line. *Hamlet* was played by Taylor. It had been expected that the chief part would have been acted by Burbage, but Southampton told Herbert that Shakespeare had selected Taylor, because that graceful and silver-voiced player more nearly embodied *Ophelia's* description of the princely paragon. Burbage was an actor greater than Taylor in passion and in power, but was inferior to Taylor in grace, in tenderness and in high-bred charm. Instructed and inspired by Shakespeare himself, Taylor played to admiration, and looked the part to perfection. He caught from the very fountain-head that key-note of the character which he afterward taught to Betterton, and which descended through tradition to the last great English actor—Macready.

The *Ghost*—a part which Garrick selected for his second character in London—was played by Shakespeare himself.

I have before me two curious letters, which have strangely escaped destruction, in the former of which Herbert, in the fresh flush of his delight, described the performance to Mistress Lettice, while in the second he, *inter alia*, recorded his impression of the poet as a player. Herbert says that Shakespeare lacked somewhat the very torrent, tempest and whirlwind of passion; that he was calm and balanced, playing best characters which centred round a certain steadfastness of grave nobleness; but that his voice was singularly sweet and stately, always tuned by an inner lofty intensity, and expressing subtly every shade of meaning or variation of feeling. The scene between *Hamlet* and the *Ghost*, acted by Taylor and by Shakespeare, produced an extraordinary effect upon the spectators; and, near as he was to the players, Master Herbert could not restrain a sort of trembling awe at the aspect of the kingly apparition. There was then so little help rendered to a play by scenery, or by the tricks and machinery of stage illusion, that players relied wholly upon their art for their effects, and imaginative acting worked upon the imagination of spectators, and enabled them to co-operate in sympathy. The house was deeply quiet, the very "groundlings," sometimes so noisy, were still and attentive, as the *Ghost*, in a sad and solemn monotone, revealed to the *Prince* the villainy of the *King*. The play within the play produced the greatest excitement among an audience full of fine and undebauched dramatic instinct, and Master Herbert noticed with some amusement how all the players crowded to the wings to listen as Taylor delivered, to the delight of Master Shakespeare, *Hamlets* advice to the players.

Herbert grew into a constant frequenter of the theatre.

After many months of this not unpleasant London life, which had, however, not procured for Herbert any prospect beyond promises, he one day received a letter from Lettice, which was in effect a letter of farewell. She wrote without the knowledge of her parents, and managed to convey her letter to Herbert through the sure channel by means of which they had before succeeded in corresponding secretly. His rival was fast recovering, and her parents insisted upon a marriage upon the Earl and Lettice. The sorrowful girl had been compelled to consent to a betrothal, and saw no escape from the marriage. Her sense of duty to parents was very strong, and their power to influence or compel was very great. Admitting her love for Herbert, and telling him fervently that she should never forget her first love, Mistress Lettice yet bid him farewell for ever, prayed for his happiness, and announced that her marriage was inevitable.

Here then was the end of their dream of marriage. Herbert thought at first of riding down to Kent and of carrying off Mistress Lettice, but he soon saw that this step was impossible. His mistress was too well watched and guarded, and Herbert was so well known in the neighborhood that he could not visit the place without his purpose being suspected and frustrated; nor was it certain that Lettice would have disobeyed her parents. Herbert alternated at first between indignation and despair. Judging of Lettice's sorrow by his own, he sorrowed in her sorrow, and felt his own grief intensified by sympathy. Why struggle and labor to make a career which he could never hope to share with Lettice? He gave up the idea of preferment by a patron, or advancement from the Court; but with young and adventurous spirits, action is the solvent of all doubt, is the best cure for sorrow; and Herbert became too restless in his wretchedness to linger on in inaction in London. He felt that he must fly and plunge into some active danger, not for the sake of winning fortune, but in order to distract his intolerable sense of loss. He had also that strong love for Queen and country which distinguished the Englishman of the days of Elizabeth, and he determined to risk in the service of his land a life which he could no longer hope to share with Lettice.

The youth of England in the days of Elizabeth was animated by a lofty patriotism—a patriotism of which no man need be ashamed since it has been wedded to immortal verse in the mighty line of Shakespeare, the most patriotic of all poets.

No maritime expedition was about to sail when Herbert determined to depart. Essex and Raleigh were away to intercept the Spanish galleons on their return from America.

In the Low Countries Sir Francis Vere and Sir Robert Sidney commanded the English forces which were co-operating with Prince Maurice against the able and wily Parma, who was the greatest Captain of Spain.

Herbert felt that Lettice was irrevocably lost to him, and hastily resolved to join Sir Francis Vere. He easily procured recommendations to the old warrior, and after a brief leave taking of his London friends, after writing to his father and to Lettice, he took passage on board an Easterling lying off the Tower, and sailed for the Netherlands.

He was well received by the cheery and courteous old soldier, who readily accepted his services as a gentleman volunteer. To Sir Robert Sidney, Herbert was already known. Herbert had lost something of the desire for fame, and had lost in a great degree the care for fortune, but in their stead sprang up an intense devotion to duty and a fierce carelessness of danger. He was much altered. The youth who had lounged about the fields and the halls of Kent, young, ardent, cheerful, had developed into the sad, stern Captain, who could never find too much work, and who risked a life for which he little cared with a passionate enthusiasm for danger. Daring as a knight, he was yet cool as a commander. At work or in danger he was happy, or could at least forget; but to all healthy manhood (and Herbert's was a healthy nature, though temporarily morbid from love loss) there comes a strong interest in a pursuit zealously adopted, and in an activity heartily discharged. Herbert began to study assiduously the "disciplines of the wars," and grew into a soldier capable, brave, and trusted by the good Sir Francis. He had passed from the lover into the soldier—the last of the seven ages he was destined to reach. He had done the best thing for the cure or the lessening of a great youthful sorrow. In worthy action, in fighting for the right and for England, he learned to think of Lettice, though always with great love, yet with softened sorrow.

Time went on. He learned that Lettice was married, and on the same day he received the thanks of Sir Francis Vere for gallant conduct in the field at the engagement of Turnhout. Herbert would have risen high in the Low Countries wars, and would possibly have won even knighthood, the highest honor which a Tudor sovereign could bestow; but across his sorrow and across his rise came that Fate which he had so often risked—a soldier's death. He led a sortie against a detachment of Parma's army, Herbert fought with his usual desperate valor; he was in the thickest of the enemy, encouraging his men, dealing sweeping blows to right and left with his good sword, when his horse was killed under him by the thrust of a pike. As Herbert fell with the horse, entangled in the stirrups, a Spanish soldier fired on the fallen gentleman with a musquetoon. The shot was fatal, and when the mêlée was over, and the victorious English retired, Herbert Grey lay dead beside his horse and amid his enemies, his sword still firmly grasped in his strong right hand. When they raised his visor the shadow of the helmet lent sternness to the dead young face, fixed in the flush of fight, and in the fierce joy of noble war.

The English garrison gave him a soldier's funeral—Sir Robert Sidney and Sir Francis Vere both attending. Borne on pikes to the grave, a volley was the requiem of the gallant gentleman who fell for England on a foreign shore.

The news reached Lettice, and the widowed father was left sorrowful and solitary in sunny Kent, and in the sad old halls of Greyscote.

And the young Countess? Fair and stately in her young matronhood—a lady noble, loved and gracious—she was yet held to be something cold and reserved. Fine observers noted that some string in the harp of life seemed jarred. Her beauty grew, but with it grew her seeming coldness. Often—oftener, perhaps, that the Earl, had he known of it, might have liked—she took from a sacred drawer a ring, a lock of hair, one or two letters, and sat with them and her heart in solitude. As the years stole on, and children grew around her, she visited that drawer more rarely, but she visited it ever on one day in every year—the day on which her mind was most strongly stirred by that long fidelity of memory to a lost love which forms the sad secret underlying many a married woman's life. She lived to be an old woman, and long time a widow, dying in 1648, the year of the execution of Charles I. In her last days she bade her grand-daughter bring to her once more the relics of her love of long ago; and the white-haired grandmother told the wondering girl something of that passage of her life so deeply stamped with the image of poor Herbert Grey. Through a long life of duties worthily discharged, of many quiet joys, and of domestic calm, the woman's heart, torn asunder in girlhood from her one true love, had clung in secret to the tender memory of the love of her romance, and to the passion of her love.

And thus, in that great reign of the Reformation—a time in which England, arts and arms, literature and adventure, and all noble public life, flowered into brilliant splendor—young Herbert Grey fell in the noble struggle, and died before he had raised himself by gallant service to success and fame.—*The Dark Blue.*

WORDSWORTH AS A SONNET-WRITER.—But the greatest of all English sonnet-writers is WORDSWORTH. Not only has he composed a larger number of sonnets than any other of our poets, he has also written more that are of first-rate excellence. There is no intensity of passion in WORDSWORTH'S sonnets; and herein he differs from SHAKESPEARE and from MRS. BROWNING; neither has he attained the severe dignity of style which marks the sonnets of MILTON; but for perfect purity of language, for variety and strength of thought, for the *curiosa felicitas* of poetical diction, for the exquisite skill with which the emotions of the mind are associated with the aspects of nature, we know of no sonnet-writer who can take precedence of WORDSWORTH. In his larger poems his language is sometimes slovenly, and occasionally, as SCOTT said, he chooses to crawl on all-fours; but this is rarely the case in the sonnets, and though he wrote upwards of four hundred, there are few, save those on the "Punishment of Death," and some of those called "Ecclesiastical" (for neither argument nor dogma find a fitting place in verse) that we could willingly part with.

To write of them here as they deserve is obviously impossible, and happily the task has been so ably done already by SIR HENRY TAYLOR—himself a great poet, whose dramas will, we think, be even more appreciated in future years than they are now—that a few brief remarks may suffice. WORDSWORTH'S belief that the very language of the common people may be used as the language of poetry, was totally inoperative when he composed a sonnet. He wrote at such times in the best diction he could command, and the language, like the thought, is that of a great master. His theory, indeed, was altogether set at nought in his finest poems, and there is no trace of it in the "Ode on Immortality," "Tintern Abbey," "Laodamia," "The Eclipse of the Sun," or in many other of the glorious poems to which he owes his fame. Much of that fame is, no doubt, due to the sonnets, which embrace almost every theme, except the one to which this branch of the poetical art has been usually dedicated. The passion of love has no place in the sonnets of Wordsworth, but some of the noblest are dedicated to liberty, some describe with incomparable felicity the personal feelings of the writer, some express, with a more perfect instrumentation than any other poet has attained, the connection between the external world and the human soul; some might be termed simply descriptive, were it not that even these are raised above the rank of descriptive poetry, by the pure and lofty imagination of the poet. The light that never was on sea or land pervades the humblest of these pieces, and throughout them there is inculcated a cheerful, because divine, philosophy. When he writes mournfully, it is from no fanciful melancholy such as that in which Byron-imitators used at one time to indulge, but because he fears lest the eager toil after wealth should deprive us of the simplest pleasures, the serene happiness, which belong to us by birthright.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.—"The Man in the Iron Mask!" exclaims the last of our claimant guests, as he advances to where we await him. "*Ecce! Adsum!* I am he, and my name and title—Count MATTHIOLI!" We looked at this claimant and thought him marvelously like the thing he claimed to be. He began his story, and as we listened we could not help now and then murmuring, "The real Simon Pure at last!" Nevertheless, we would not commit ourselves. This is the substance of MATTHIOLI'S story. It is all true. Does it not set at rest the question of identity?

Count MATTHIOLI was born in Italy, in the year 1640. He was a member of a family which had produced brave soldiers, ripe scholars, astute diplomatists. Their reputation and his own wits formed all the Count's patrimony. All that he needed in addition was opportunity. For this he waited, and, when he found it, seized it. Audacious, clever, ostentatious, he hung about Courts till a man was wanted who possessed qualities for transacting secret business between Princes, and who would not be suspected of being an agent at all.

Just cast your eye on the map. Look at Pignerol. You see that whoever holds it holds the way into Savoy. LOUIS XIV. held the place, and therefore held that way also. Now look at that other strong position, Casale. It is the key of the road into Milan. LOUIS XIV., coveting Milan, wished to purchase the key rather than go to war for it. Casale belonged to the Duke of MANTUA; MATTHIOLI was commissioned to negotiate with the Duke for the sale of that stronghold; and the Duke of MANTUA, being an imbecile, was overcome by the plausibility of the French King's agent, and undertook to sell the place, without much haggling for the price of it. The negotiation was kept secret, but MATTHIOLI was amply rewarded. He dined and danced at Versailles, enjoyed every sort of delight which Paris liberally gives to all who liberally pay for it, and then, not being wanted further, and perhaps because his loquacity was not to the taste of his employers, he was invited to withdraw. At all events, voluntarily or not, MATTHIOLI returned to Savoy and made journeys into Italy. Whether he was dissatisfied with the acknowledgment of his services made by the King of France, or whether his garrulity was uncontrollable, he soon communicated to the King's enemies the fact that LOUIS XIV. was about to be master of the road into Italy as well as into Savoy, and could make use of it whenever it suited his convenience, caprice, his vengeance, or his ill temper at having nothing better to do. When this betrayal of his confidence became known to the Grand Monarch he was less desirous to seize his neighbor's territory than he was to seize MATTHIOLI. The Count was unsuspicious, and moreover he was in a foreign State; but he was secretly arrested, nevertheless—violation of foreign territory was nothing to the French King—and in May, 1679, the great CATINAT, who was often employed to catch very small birds and liked the sport, kidnapped MATTHIOLI on the territory of Savoy, and carried him to Pignerol, where he was made a close prisoner. "No one knows the name of this rascal," said CATINAT, "not even the officers who helped to arrest him." Provisionally the Count was called by the name of Lestang. At the foot of the royal warrant for his perpetual imprisonment were the words, in LOUIS' own hand, "Let no human being ever know what has become of this man." Father, mother, wife, friends—they only knew he had disappeared. They could not tell whether he was dead or alive. They themselves were dead when he was still enduring death in life. *Tristius leto leti genus.*

In the correspondence between SAINT MARS, the cautious Governor of Pignerol, and the Minister LOUVOIS, MATTHIOLI is almost invariably called by his real name. He had a servant with him, but his captivity was rendered almost intolerable by great and petty tyranny. His least suffering was in wearing the velvet mask. How his reason was preserved is in itself marvelous. He was tortured, mentally if not bodily, in his living tomb. He must have desired death, but he was not allowed to die. Attempt to communicate with the world without only brought fresh horrors as its penalty. If we may believe M. LOISELEUR, who has ransacked the French archives to find a solution to this question, MATTHIOLI remained at Pignerol till 1693. After that date his name, or the name assigned to him, never occurs in any State document whatever. The last mention made of him is in a letter from LOUVOIS to LAPIRADE, who had succeeded to the post once held by SAINT MARS, as Governor of Pignerol, in 1681, in which year SAINT MARS was made Governor of Exilles. The mention here made is as of a man who is dead: "You have only to burn what remains of the little pieces of pockets on which MATTHIOLI and his man have written, and which you found in the lining of their vests, in which they had concealed them." This refers to one of the many attempts made to convey information beyond the gloomy prison, as to the presence there of a captive whom King LOUIS had condemned to be buried alive, out of the world's sight and knowledge, forever. From the date of the official letter referring to the above attempt the name of MATTHIOLI, all allusion to his case, entirely cease. The inference is that in that year he died.—*Temple Bar.*

BEETLES.—The individual species of scarabæi may be divided into seven principal classes, of which the first, that of the Cetoniidæ, comprehends a series of beautiful insects, which feed on the juices of flowers. The golden beetle is one of the most charming; the country people call it the king of the beetles. It is of a golden green, with white spots. When it flies in the sun, scarcely raising the elytra, its whole body sparkles like polished metal. During the Summer months it lives in gardens, always choosing the most brilliantly-colored flowers on which to rest. It penetrates to the heart of the roses and peonies, or settles on the petals of the honeysuckle, which it eats, sucking the honeyed liquid. It is perfectly inoffensive, does no harm to vegetation, and has not the unpleasant smell which belongs to many of the tribe. The females lay their eggs at the foot of trees, among decayed wood, or even in the nests of ants. Here the young larvæ find their nourishment in woody morsels for three years, and then construct their cocoons, from which, in due time, the beetle emerges. One beautiful kind, found in the Philippine Islands, is so much admired by the ladies that they are kept as pets in small bamboo cages. The Brazilian species are of an immense size, and may be seen resting under the leaves of the maize plantations, or flying round the tops of the tallest trees. These, again, are surpassed in size by the Goliath, which is peculiar to tropical Africa. Collectors have been so anxious for specimens, and found them so difficult to obtain, that as much as £50 has been given for one of these insects, which are the common food of the natives when roasted.

The sacred beetle of the Egyptians belongs to the Coprinæ; its singular instincts had without doubt much astonished them, for it is found on the most ancient monuments in the land of the Pharaohs depicted on amulets, placed in sarcophagi, and treated with the greatest veneration by the dwellers on the banks of the Nile. They were an agricultural people, and valued these great black insects for their habit of clearing away noxious substances. An oily substance which they secrete keeps their skins bright and glossy, so that none of the dirty matter among which they live can adhere to them. The fore-feet are armed with spines; while the hind ones are much longer, and suited for the work they have to perform. The care which the female takes for the preservation of its eggs and the development of its larvæ, is very curious. Instead of simply hiding them, like other beetles, in a lump of mud or some little cavity, where the egg is laid, she surrounds it with manure, and rolls it up into a little ball with her hind-legs; soon it is a solid, well-kneaded mass, with the egg in the centre. Already a choice has been made of a suitable place where the larvæ, when hatched, can find a living. Toward this point she sets out, rolling the ball before her; meeting with some obstacle, or a rough piece of ground, she places the lump on her broad head, and thus carries it over. But should it prove insurmountable, she flies off to seek other aid, and soon returns with five or six others, who assist her by pushing on all sides, and thus carry the precious burden to its destination. Then the hole must be dug in which to deposit it—the fore-legs now come into play, being especially formed for spades—and when it is deep enough, the ball is rolled in, the hind-legs brush down the earth, and every trace of the hole disappears under the parent's indefatigable labor.

Among the class of the Melolonthidæ, the common cockchafer may be regarded as the type of the whole, and a very redoubtable enemy it can prove itself to be. In some years it appears during the month of April in prodigious numbers; its life lasts until June, and during all this time it is preying on the leaves of various trees—the maple, poplar, birch, beech and oak. But it shows a marked preference for the elm, so that in France the peasants call the flowering and fruit buds, cockchafer's bread. It is not uncommon to see whole forests on the Continent entirely bare of leaves in the Spring months, having been eaten up by these insects. But this is a slight evil compared with what they have already effected underground by living on the roots of cereals. The various metamorphoses of the insect in its underground life last for three years, during all of which time it displays a wonderful voracity. When the females are ready to lay their eggs, they choose a light, well-cultivated soil, and, burying themselves in it, perform their task. There are generally about forty young ones, which burst the shell in thirty days. Nature has armed them with powerful mandibles and a forked tooth, so that they set to work at once; should the temperature of the season be mild, they may pass through the change into beetles during the autumn of the second year, in which case they hide in some hole during the winter consuming the fat they have accumulated in their tissues, and issue forth in the spring.—*Chambers's Journal.*

UMBRELLAS.—It is owing perhaps to their late introduction into Europe that men have as yet hardly recognized any distinct or separate property in the umbrella. Like game, they belonged to the class *feræ naturæ*. A faint trace of Communism lingers over the stand in the hall. Nobody feels very guilty at taking a "stray" umbrella if it happens to be raining as he leaves his club, at finding himself walking home with a new umbrella when he was conscious of having left it with an old one. It is amusing to notice the unconcerned curiosity with which the new owner, as he puts his spoil by with his hat and coat, guesses who on earth such a pretty little thing could have belonged to. There is not the least sense of guilt in the question. In common thought the umbrella is gifted with a certain vague personality which is supposed to explain its constant tendency to get astray. A kind of gypsy-like and vagrant nature is assumed to belong to belong to it. It is credited with a volition of its own, and supposed to be in some way itself responsible for its presence in any man's hand but the man who bought it. Its own will brought it to us, and if it happens to be a new one, we generally leave it to its own will to take it back again. There are, we believe, persons eccentric enough to return umbrellas, but the instances are rare. And in the same way there are eccentric people who make a fuss about getting back their umbrellas. Dr. BUCKLAND, for instance, after the loss of a good many, boldly carved on the handle of a new one, "Stolen from Dr. BUCKLAND," and found that his friends were only too eager to return it to him whenever it took its walks abroad. But the common sense of mankind has always frowned down invidious attempts of this kind to contradict a large and almost universal human instinct. If we recognize our watch in a friend's watch-pocket, it needs a very warm friendship indeed to reclaim it without a serious explanation. But if we fix an eye of welcome recognition on a long-lost umbrella which happens to be dangling between a friend's thumb and fore-finger, neither party feels the least embarrassment. The owner cries, with a start of pleasant surprise, "By Jove! Isn't that my umbrella?" and the felon surrenders it with a discreet "Is it really?" but without an attempt to cover or explain his felony. Our feeling on the subject reflects itself, indeed, in common language. An umbrella is never supposed to have been "stolen," but always to have been lost; and to lose an umbrella is simply to be a man. The accurate person who "never lost anything in his life" is careful to except his umbrella. There are limits to the credulity even of the most credulous, and he knows that if he had omitted the saving clause nobody would have believed him. But it is just this vagrant tendency which renders it so dear to us. We feel as the mother feels toward the darling who is sure to go wrong. It is so seldom that we can count on a month's uninterrupted converse with our own umbrella that we cherish the intercourse of every day. Life, too, is never weary of providing pitfalls for our umbrellas. They are constantly being reft from us at doors and corridors. There is a general theory among official people that we use them to demolish vases and to poke out the eyes of pretty pictures. Innocent and playful as the umbrella appears to us, it is to the official person a "dangerous weapon," which has to be seized and ticketed and detained in queer pigeon-holes. We sigh and part to meet no more. We leave the gallery by a different door. We are chatting with an absorbing coquette as we hurry by the prison-house. It is sunny weather, and we simply forget it, or we remember the wanderer but have lost the ticket. Or, worst of all, we find ourselves among a mob of howling maniacs dancing before the fatal desk and shouting "umbrella!" in vain. A more terrible pitfall lies in the tendency of mankind to regard umbrellas as a sort of circulating medium. It is odd that, while it requires at least a year's acquaintance to borrow half a crown, a casual chat of five minutes is supposed to warrant one in borrowing an umbrella. The most terrible result of this is that there are a race of people who never have umbrellas, and steadily borrow their way through every shower. There is something agonizing in the sight of one of these predatory persons watching calmly the pattering of the rain out of one's window, while one is conscious that that little gem in the hall is destined to be carried off in a few minutes. But there is no redress. An adroit use of "Christmas bills," or the plea of an already overdrawn account, may evade the demand for a pecuniary loan; but there is no conceivable pretext on which one can escape the loan of an umbrella.—*The Saturday Review.*

NAMES DERIVED FROM THE GERMANIC GODS.—Sun and star worship was, according to Roman testimony, among the earliest forms of creed of the Germanic tribes. The *dies Solis*, and the *dies Lunæ*, had, therefore, no difficulty in being translated into a Sunday and Moon- or Mon-day. In Tuesday, we have the name of the Germanic god of war, Tyr, Tiu, or Ziu—in some Teutonic dialects also called *Eru* or *Erich*, the root of which word is no doubt the same as in the Hellenic Ares. Hence Tuesday, in High German *Dinstag*, is in some Alemannic and Bavarian districts called *Zistig*, *Erchtag*, or *Erichstag*. Wodan, the All-father, furnishes the name for Wednesday. Thursday is derived from the God of Thunder. Friday represents the day of the Germanic Venus. In Saturday, the derivation of which was formerly traced to Saturnus, a god Saetere is probably hidden, that name being, to all appearance, an alias for Loki, or Lokko, the evil-doing god, of whose malicious mind the *Edda* gives so graphic an account in the song called "The Banquet of the Oegir"—a Titanic satire upon the dwellers in Asgard.

If we look over the topography of all countries in which the Germanic race dwells, or through which it has passed in the course of its migrations, what deep imprints do we find of its ancient creed in the very appellations of dwelling-places. The God of War; the All-father who rules the winds and the clouds; the God of Thunder; the Goddess of Love; the Deity who represents insidious mischief and destruction—they are all to be met with, not only in Germany, Scandinavia, and other Continental lands, but on English soil, too, where Tewesley, Tewin, and Dewerstone; Wanborough, Wednesbury, Woodnesborough, Wansdike, and Woden Hill; Thundersfield, Thurscross, and Thurso; Frathorpe, Fraisthorpe, and Freasley; Satterleigh and Satterthwaite, in all probability, bear witness to a decayed *cultus*. Even so Balderby and Balderton; Easterford, Easterleake, and Eastermear; Hellifield, Hellathyrne, and Helagh, are no doubt referable to the worship of Balder, the God of Light and Peace; of Eostre, or Ostara, the Goddess of Spring; of Hel, the mistress of the underworld. And again, when in this country we meet with places called Asgardby and Aysgarth, we have no difficulty in referring them to Asgard, the Germanic Olympus.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

IN COMPROMISE.—The habit of the English people to indulge in compromises is a rooted one. It has its origin in the very depths of their nature. As I have intimated before they do not like pushing things to extremes. They like to get on, somehow or other, with the business that is before them; and compromise always seems to be progress. Then, again, those who are masters of the situation, who feel that that they have the commanding vote, whenever it may come to the point of voting, are often inclined to be generous, and would be glad if the measure they advocate could be passed with something like an appearance of unanimity. On the whole, therefore, this inclination of ours in favor of compromise is a good thing, and has often prevented outbreaks of passion, and great ruptures in public affairs.

But there are drawbacks. It is not every matter that will admit of compromise; and it often requires great discernment to decide when a question admits of compromise, and when it does not. There are matters in which compromise is admirable—as, for instance, when there is submitted to a legislative body some social or political measure, affecting closely the wishes, interests, or even the prejudices, of large bodies in the State, and respecting which there is wide difference of opinion throughout the land. Then compromise may justly be adopted as affording a wise and peaceful solution of the difficulty—a solution which, if not final, may be expected to remain undisturbed for a considerable time.

As a general rule, compromises are good in legislation and bad in administration.

I will now give an instance of the unfitness of compromise in a matter of administration. Suppose that a Government department is being reorganized, and that it is thought advisable to place certain duties, and certain clear and definite responsibilities, upon a newly-created officer in that department. These duties and these responsibilities at present, however, partly belong to some other officer, or some section of the department; and for sake of peace, and with a view of getting something done, compromise is employed, and these said duties are not wholly severed from that old officer, or section of the department. Everybody will see at once that much mischief may ensue as the effect of compromise in this particular case.

Again, as regards matters of account, I have known the greatest confusion, and ultimately great evil, to arise from the want of clear definition of duties and responsibilities. And, when you trace the mischief to its source, you are nearly sure to find that it originated in an unwholesome spirit of compromise—in fact, in applying compromise to some transaction which did not admit of any compromise whatever. Now this is a thing which English statesmen have much to beware of. Being addicted to compromise in political affairs and in social measures—also as members of Parliament, being often obliged to make compromises with their constituents—their minds get into a habit of compromising, and they are under the domination of that habit on occasions when they should totally discard it.—*From Thoughts Upon Government, Vol. II., by Arthur Helps.*

THE GIANT PLANET.—Jupiter has a diameter exceeding the earth's rather more than ten times, and a volume exceeding hers 1,230 times. It is not far from the truth to say that Jupiter's dimensions exceed the earth's in very nearly the same degree that those of the sun exceed Jupiter's. But his mass, though gigantic compared with the earth's, does not altogether correspond to his bulk, for its exceeds the mass of the earth only 300 times. So that, if the disc our astronomers see and measure actually represents the true globe of the planet, his substance must be, on the average, much less dense than that of the earth. In fact, while the earth's density is nearly six times as great as that of water, the density of Jupiter (thus judged) would exceed that of water by barely one-third. This vast globe rotates in less then ten hours, on an axis nearly upright or square to the level in which the planet travels. This rapidity of rotation—so great that points on the planet's equator travel twenty-seven times as fast as points on the terrestrial equator—results in a considerable flattening of the planet's globe; insomuch that the polar diameter is less than the equatorial by about a twelfth part, or by fully 7,000 miles. And it may be remarked in passing, that this circumstance—the fact, namely, that the poles of the planet are drawn in, as it were, 3,500 miles as compared with the equatorial regions, or 1,750 miles as compared with the mid-latitudes in either hemisphere—affords a striking illustration of the enormous amount of energy really represented by the rotation of Jupiter. It may also be added that the velocity with which points on Jupiter's equatorial zone are carried round exceeds the corresponding velocity in the case of all the planets in the solar system, and is nearly six times greater than the equatorial velocity of the sun himself. It amounts, in fact, to about seven and a half miles per second!

We do not propose to consider here at any length the system of satellites over which Jupiter bears sway; but this preliminary sketch would be incomplete without a few words on the subject. It is worthy of notice that although our earth in some sort resembles the outer planets in being accompanied by a satellite, yet the relation which our moon bears to the earth is altogether different from that which the satellites of the outer planets bear to their respective primaries. Our moon is by no means a minute body by comparison with the earth, and compared with Mars or Mercury she may be regarded as having very respectable dimensions. We may, indeed, look upon the moon as a fifth member of the inner family of planets—a member inferior to the rest, doubtless, but still not far inferior to Mercury as Mercury is inferior to the earth. In the case of the outer planets, however, and especially in Jupiter's case, moons hold an utterly subordinate position. Taking the accepted measurements, we find the largest of Jupiter's moons less than the 16,000th part of its primary as respects bulk, while its mass or weight is less than the 11,000th part of Jupiter's. So that these orbs may fairly be regarded as bearing the same relation to their primary that Jupiter himself bears to his primary—the sun.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A NEW CURE FOR BLINDNESS.—About a year ago, Prof. NAGEL, of Tübingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Prof. NAGEL found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small, one-fortieth of a grain, mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with marked success; and among recent instances occurs a naval Captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he required to be led about. Within a few minutes after the injection, as above described, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy, (an injection night and morning,) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; "and, on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at midday in walking alone through the thoroughfares of the city to the home of his family, a [illegible] from the infirmary." May we not hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE BROOKLYN RING.

Another Report from the Subcommittee of the Fifty.

The Nicolson Pavements—Their Cost—What it Might Have Been—Interesting Correspondence — Payments to the Pavement Company.

The Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty publish the following report of their investigation into the affairs of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commission of that city:

CHAMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, NO. 367 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, June 7, 1872.

To the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty of the City of Brooklyn:

Your Subcommittee, to whom it was referred to investigate the fiscal affairs and transactions of the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, beg leave to continue their report of such investigations, and would here remark that our statements of facts have been pronounced by some of the journals of the day as "stale, and of no public value." To this charge was set forth that, in our opinion, one of the duties of the Committee of Fifty is to examine the foundations of the numerous complaints that have been published respecting the discharge of public duties, and to sift the truth from exaggeration and falsehood. If we rightly interpret the signs of the times the tax-payers of Brooklyn are in no humor to allow the facts presented in our reports to be lost sight of. The storm will not "blow over" yet, and it will be time to drop these subjects when none but wise and beneficent laws are enacted and honestly administered; and when those who have forfeited the confidence and respect of their constituents cease to hold positions of trust and profit.

We shall devote this article to an introductory survey of the Nicolson pavement, as laid down in this city, leaving it to subsequent articles to go more into detail.

By reference to the synopsis of law, given in our last article, it will be seen that the repavement of streets comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the "Water Board."

WILLIAM A. FOWLER, DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, THOMAS KINSELLA and ARCHIBALD M. BLISS were appointed Water and Sewerage Commissioners on the 5th of April, 1869, and all of them qualified as such Commissioners before the 29th of that month. On the next day they established, by resolution, the "Districts of Assessment" for repaving the streets mentioned below, and the next day thereafter, May 1, 1869, without consulting the owners of property, they passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That advertisements be inserted in the corporation papers for proposals to repave the following streets, to wit: Pierrepont-street, from Willow to Fulton-street, with Nicolson pavement; Montague-street, from the bridge to Court-street, with Scrimshaw pavement, over the present pavement; Schermerhorn-street, from Clinton-street to Flatbush-avenue, with Nicolson pavement; Livingston, from Clinton to Flatbush-avenue, with Scrimshaw, over the present pavement; Fort Greene-place, with Nicolson or Scrimshaw; Henry-street, with Scrimshaw, and Columbia-street, with Belgian pavement."

What has since been done in the line of repaving, the litigation that grew out of such repaving, and the two-thirds compromise and legislative action thereon, and the value of the various pavements, are all well known to the public, and are passed over by us for the present; but we shall say a few words on the expense attending this work, which has created much dissatisfaction among the people.

The Millar Pavement Company have informed us that they will agree to lay a million more of their pavement, in the very best style, for $3 50 per square yard, if there is to be "no divide." Their work can be seen on Joralemon, on Cumberland-street, on Fort Green-place and on Hanson-place. On this subject we are permitted to publish certain facts received from DR. P. P. WELLS, of No. 158 Clinton-street, an eminent physician, whose word no one will question. His statement is as follows: Clinton-street, paved by special commission before the perfection of the "Ring" organization, was one of the cheapest—the cost having been but $4 50 per square yard. At the very time this contract was entered into a similar contract was made in Chicago at $1 60 per square yard, and yet, as the doctor was informed, MR. BONESTEEL, the contractor, made oath that he lost money on the Clinton-street contract, and thereby secured the repaving of Union-street at $6 per yard. That just before MR. NICOLSON's death, which happened about the time of the Clinton-street paving, he (MR. NICOLSON) corresponded with B. B. FRENCH, Commissioners of Public Buildings in Washington, (as MR. FRENCH, who is a relative of the doctor,) informed him, soliciting a contract to repave Pennsylvania-avenue with his pavement at $2 50 per square yard. This correspondence is on file in the Commissioner's office.

When District-Attorney MORRIS first commenced his fight against the political corruption of the "Ring," the doctor says he called on MR. MORRIS, and talked freely with him about municipal and county matters. In one of these conversations, MR. MORRIS told him that he had brought MR. BONESTEEL before the Grand Jury, and that he (BONESTEEL) had testified, on oath, tha , in order to get the Clinton-street contract, he had been compelled to purchase the influence of WM. C. KINGSLEY with the "Ring" by the payment of $150,000.

As frequent complaint has been made to us respecting an exchange of checks between a patent pavement company and a certain bank, and that such checks, given by the bank, were paid to MR. KINGSLEY, and that such checks are now in the hands of MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN, your Subcommittee addressed a note to him and received a reply (given below.) According to these complaints, the Patent Pavement Company was the "Nicolson." As MR. CHITTENDEN gives us no information on this subject, the necessity of a legislative investigating commission, with power to send for persons and papers, becomes the more apparent; but our legislators of the last session would not even allow the presentation of the petition for such investigating commission, although the Committee of Fifty proposed to defray the entire expense consequent thereon.

CHAMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, NO. 367 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, June 3, 1872.

Hon. S. B. Chittenden:

DEAR SIR: Complaint has been made to us that a patent pavement company, a year or two since, paid WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY some $65,000 in six checks. That this pavement was in some way connected with the repairing of certain streets on the "Heights" in Brooklyn, and that the checks are now in your possession with MR. KINGSLEY's indorsement thereon. The substance of this complaint is also contained in an article published in the *Tribune* of Aug. 1, 1871.

In order that the people interested may know the truth of this matter, we would respectfully ask whether there is any ground for the above report, and if so, that you would furnish a full statement of the facts connected with the subject, so far as the same are within your knowledge, and that you would also furnish us with copies of the checks for publication. I am sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JULIAN ALLEN,
Chairman Subcommittee on Water Board.

NO. 18 PIERREPONT-STREET, June 5, 1872.

Julian Allen, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have your note of the 3d instant, and reply that on the 18th of August, 1869, I was waited upon at the bank, where I was on duty as a director, by a gentleman who represents one of the companies then engaged in the improvement of our streets under contracts with the Water Board, and requested by him to exchange my own firm's check for one he held in his hand for $11,023 65, which amount he had to pay to WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY that day.

I, of course, instantly declined to be in that way connected with the transaction; but, after a moment's reflection, requested the cashier of the bank to give a check upon himself, to the order of MR. KINGSLEY, for the before-mentioned amount, which he did on my agreeing to protect him and his bank from harm.

On the 21st of September following another check of the same sort was in like manner exchanged between the parties for $13,646 65.

On the 11th of October another for $8,203 65.

On the 29th of November another for $10,407 07; and on the 22d of January, 1870, another for $21,968 78.

These five checks, amounting to $65,250, were all properly indorsed by MR. KINGSLEY, and paid by the bank in due course.

On the appearance of the article in the *Tribune* of Aug. 1, 1871, to which you call my attention, I saw that it was desirable for me to possess the before-described check, and, at my request, they were placed in my hands for safe-keeping. I have them still, but do not see that the publication of them, as you propose, would add any force to the simple facts here recited.

It is proper for me to say in conclusion that I have spoken of these checks, from time to time, as occasion seemed to require, to leading citizens, including members of the Water Board.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed.) S. B. CHITTENDEN.

We submit the foregoing as evidence of subsidy to WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY from one street-pavement company, and may adduce evidence of further subsidies to him from the same and other companies as we progress in our investigations.

PAYMENTS FOR PATENT PAVEMENTS.

We will now state, as taken from the Controller's books, the amounts paid, from July, 1869, to April, 1872, inclusive, to the several patent pavement companies on contracts, specifying the streets, and the sums paid for work on each street, the names of the Companies by which such work was performed, and the aggregate in all. In this statement, however, is not included the repaving of streets by Special Commissions, as for instance, Union-street, from Columbia to Gowanus Canal, and Clinton, from Fulton to Fourth-place with Nicolson pavement. We merely set forth such amounts as appear on the Controller's books as paid to these Companies; but we also find drawn by WILLIAM A. FOWLER, President of the Water Board, $410,000 from July 13, 1869, to October 1, 1871, for repaving streets, not specifying the streets repaved, or any particulars relating thereto, so that whether these sums were paid for patent pavement, or to whom, we are unable to state, as we are denied access by the Water Board, to their records and vouchers.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Pierrepont-street, from Willow to Fulton-street	$25,988 10
Schermerhorn-street, from Clinton-street to Flatbush-avenue	73,271 30
First-place, from Henry to Smith-street	20,657 90
Smith-street, from First to Second-place	5,429 00
Portland-avenue, from De Kalb to Atlantic	43,558 90
Atlantic-avenue, from Henry to Flatbush-avenue	194,186 13
Flatbush-avenue, from Fulton to Prospect Park	162,267 03
St. Felix-street, from De Kalb to Hanson-place	21,925 15
Sundry—Portland-avenue, First-place, Smith and Schermerhorn streets	2,788 10
Union-street improvement, from Ninth-avenue to Gowanus Canal (special)	111,066 23
Nicolson total	$661,137 84

SCRIMSHAW PAVEMENT.

Montague-street, from Court-street to the Bridge	$19,333 60
Henry-street, from Fulton-street to Fourth-place	77,927 14
Seventh-avenue, from Flatbush-avenue to Twelfth-street	85,942 77
Sackett-street, from Sixth-avenue to Prospect Park	9,136 55
DeGraw-street, from Sixth-avenue to Prospect Park	21,955 21
Sixth-avenue, from Flatbush-avenue to Union-street	28,589 63
Scrimshaw total	$242,884 90

MILLER PAVEMENT.

Cumberland-street, from Myrtle to Atlantic-avenue	$72,122 68
Joralemon-street, from Hicks to Fulton-street	28,897 58
Hanson-place, from Flatbush-avenue to Fulton	33,271 98
Fort Greene-place, from Atlantic to DeKalb-avenue	40,598 27
Miller total	$174,890 51

SCHARFF PAVEMENT.

Division-avenue, from Bedford to Second-avenue	$10,821 43

GUIDET PAVEMENT.

Fulton-avenue to Bedford-avenue	$333,007 77
Atlantic, from Flatbush-avenue to Classen	307,236 08
Court-street, from Joralemon to Atlantic	32,007 72
Guidet total	$672,251 57

AGGREGATE.

Nicolson	$661,137 84
Scrimshaw	242,884 90
Miller	174,890 51
Scharff	10,821 43
Guidet	672,251 57
Total	$1,761,986 25

To illustrate how totals are made up, we give the items composing the whole assessment for repaving Pierrepont-street:

5,013 square yards paving, at $4 50	$22,558 50
5,013 square yards regrading, at 50c	2,506 50
3,024 lineal feet of old curb rejointed and reset, at 20c	604 80
584 square feet bridge-stone relaid, 20c	116 80
596 lineal feet new curb-stone furnished, at $1	57 50
180 square feet new bridge-stone, at 80c	144 00
Inspecting, engineering, asstd. maps, resetting manhole heads, &c	1,699 04
Interest	1,903 00
Total	$29,590 14
Deducting the last two items	3,602 04
Leaves	$25,988 10

as the amount received for this work by the Nicolson Company, agreeing with the cost as set forth in payments for patent pavements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) JULIAN ALLEN,
NATHANIEL COTHREN,
JOHN E. CAMMEYER,
R. H. CHITTENDEN,
J. G. L. BOETTCHER,
JESSE C. SMITH,
Subcommittee.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Motion to Enjoin the Company in the Henry Smith Suit—Decision Reserved.

In the case of HENRY N. SMITH against the President, &c., of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, a motion was made, yesterday, before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction against the Company, substantially directing the manner in which the act of the Legislature authorizing a reduction of the Company's stock shall be carried out. The injunction asked for, which has been already published in the TIMES, provides substantially that the reduction of the stock shall not be made, except after public notice, and after special notice to each stockholder, after a meeting of the stockholders called by notice of at least ten days, and then by purchase in open market. It was contended by MR. STOUGHTON, in favor of the injunction, that the act itself was unprecedented and, as he believed, unconstitutional, but the only question in this case was the mode of carrying it out; that in order to carry it out, more corporate action was necessary besides the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders; the officers had, as he believed, unlawfully been buying up the stock of the Company at private sale at rates from forty-five to eighty.

On behalf of the Company, Judge NELSON admitted that officers of the Company had bought up some of the stock at forty-five, which they held as individuals, but denied that it was their intention to transfer it to the Company.

Mr. STOUGHTON, continuing, said the intentions of the officers were somewhat doubtful, under the pressure of Wall-street, and moreover Mr. STOCKWELL, the President, was the only one from whom such a denial came; that in the complaint it was alleged that consent had been obtained on stock borrowed, and merely temporarily, in the names of those giving consent; that no necessity for this reduction was shown, and the Court should exercise its equity powers to see that great care was exercised in making so great a change.

Ex-Judge HOMER H. NELSON argued against the motion, contending that, under the act of the Legislature, the Court was without power to regulate the mode of buying the stock; that the effect of public notice and notice to the stockholders would be to put it in the power of speculators to unnaturally inflate the price of the stock, while the Company is entitled to buy it in at its regular market value, either publicly or privately, as may best conserve the interests of the Company; that the Court could not impose conditions in the manner of carrying out the act, not provided for in the act itself, and the past conduct of the directors was a guarantee of the exercise of good faith and judgment in the purchase of the stock.

Mr. FIELD, in reply, said the three suits to which exception was taken by the other side were for different purposes, which could not be obtained in a single suit; that the acceptance of the charter must be by all members of the corporate body, and cannot be by the directors alone; that if accepted it could only be carried out after having invited competition by all the stockholders.

Judge BARRETT took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Emigrant Ship Athena—Conclusion of the Inquest on Two of the Victims.

The investigation in the case of JOSEPH WITKOWSKI and FREDERICK SCHUBRING, the two children who died on board the emigrant bark *Athena*, while on a voyage from Bremen to this port, was concluded yesterday by Coroner KEENAN.

The first witness was HENRY BARBER, of No. 87 West-street, who was a steerage passenger on the *Athena*, and testified that the passengers were supplied with plenty of good wholesome food; heard no complaint of want of provisions; there were twenty deaths during the passage; three or four were from small-pox; those that had small-pox were separated from the rest of the passengers; the Captain and first mate prescribed for those that were sick; there were twelve berths in the hospital; it was 8 or 10 feet by 6; there was another place for the sick, about 18 feet long; the ventilation was good.

Capt. JOHN CHRISTOPHERS, master of the *Athena*, testified that he left Bremen April 4, with a general cargo and 474 passengers, the tonnage of the vessel is 1,064; had eighteen deaths before reaching Quarantine; the passengers had an abundance of good, wholesome food; had no doctor on the vessel; he and the mate prescribed for the sick; the mate had attended a course of medical lectures in Bremen.

The Jury, in their verdict, recommended "that all vessels carrying passengers be provided with a physician, and the proper authorities were requested to compel the owners of emigrant vessels to carry out such a regulation."

Statistics for the Week.

There were 1,765 persons arrested by the Police in this City last week.

The Vital statistics for the past week were as follows: Deaths, 560; births, 351; and marriages, 207—showing an increase of two in the deaths compared with those of the preceding week. Thirty of the deaths were from small-pox.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports thirty-six fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $13,800; amount of insurance, $60,600. Nine of the fires were caused by gross carelessness, four by children playing with matches, eight by foul chimneys, four by explosion of kerosene and liquid-gas lamps, three by gas-light setting fire to goods, and the rest by a variety of accidental causes.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

At a late hour on Friday night, THOMAS MCGIBNEY and two others entered the shanty inhabited by THOMAS PRICE, situated on Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Soon after a quarrel sprang up between the men, and a general free fight ensued. During the mêlée PRICE was stabbed in the neck, head and arms by MCGIBNEY, as is alleged, and was very seriously wounded. His assailants then fled and made their escape. The affair was kept secret by the friends of the wounded man until yesterday morning, when Capt. HEDDEN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, received the first intimation of the affair. Police Surgeon THOMAS was summoned, and found the wounded man in a highly critical condition. By order of the doctor, PRICE was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Capt. HEDDEN sent several officers in search of the assailants, and yesterday afternoon Officer HUGHES succeeded in arresting MCGIBNEY. He was taken to the East Eighty-sixth-street Police Station and locked up to await the result of the injuries to his victim. The Police are still in search of his companions.

Brooklyn Police Appointments.

The Police Commissioners yesterday made the following appointments and reappointments: Chief Clerk, Samuel Richards; Deputy Clerk, Benjamin S. Midgeley; Book-keeper, Wm. M. Van Anden; Clerk to the Chief of Police, Fred. L. Jenkins; Stenographer, Chas. H. Hannam; Drill Captain, Thos. Dean; Sergeants, Geo. A. Buckholtz and John A. Garrison.

Defective Commitments—Reversing a Magistrate's Decision.

In the case of JOHN HUDSON and JOHN BURNS, sent up by Justice SCOTT as vagrants, a motion was made, yesterday, before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for their discharge, on the ground that the commitment was defective. The alleged defect was that they were described as vagrants, without setting out explicitly the acts of the prisoners which warranted the Justice in his conclusions that they are, within the definition of the statute, vagrants.

Assistant District-Attorney STEWART said he thought a fair interpretation of the statute was against the sufficiency of the commitment, and did not deem it his duty, therefore, to make serious opposition to the motion.

The Judge discharged the prisoners, holding the language of the commitment as being so general as to admit of the incarceration of many innocent persons.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Greeley in Petrolia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in a recent issue of the New-York *Tribune* an article purporting to have come from a man in this place, saying that more than two-thirds of voters on the Creek were for GREELEY." I take this opportunity of denying such a statement as such is not the case. GRANT will carry the oil region by an overwhelming majority. Yours truly,

R. E. WISNER,
Titusville, Pa.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Penn., June 4, 1872.

Greeley in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thinking you might wish to know the drift of opinion here, I thought I would impart to you the opinions of men, &c., which have come under my observation. Firstly, I have noticed the visible decrease of the circulation of the *Tribune*. I, for one, have taken it for the last four years, but since it has become an organ, and deserted the principles which it once advocated, then I, like thirty others, have taken your valuable paper, and as long as you advocate Republican principles and U. S. GRANT, you will prosper. There is hardly a baker's dozen here who support GREELEY, and those, of course, Democrats; and even should he be supported by the Baltimore Convention, he would be the worst-beaten man ever nominated. 'Tis strange a man should sink so low as he has done, to gratify self-ambition. I have not heard of there being one Greeley Republican in this city, although there may be some who have not asserted themselves such, which I very much doubt. Have no fear but that the wooden-nutmeg State will go strong for GRANT.

One Democrat said to me yesterday, "I would like to vote GRANT out; but when it comes to voting for H. G. or U. S. G., I shall stay at home. Yours, very truly, J. C.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, June 6, 1872.

Greeley in Ohio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Tribune* of yesterday publishes the following "from a Republican of Steubenville, Ohio:"

"The popular feeling in favor of Mr. GREELEY is on the increase. Republicans who were on the fence two weeks ago have now tumbled over, and a great many more will do so before two weeks more. I find some of the most substantial Republicans deserting GRANT. They are disgusted with him and the men who hold office under him."

A more groundless statement I have rarely seen. Mr. GREELEY's most popular three-letter word could be applied here justly and never more fitly. "The popular feeling in favor of Mr. GREELEY" is not on the increase in this place. There has not been, nor is there now, any popular feeling (among Republicans) in favor of Mr. GREELEY to increase. No Republicans have tumbled over to the Greeley side of the fence. There were no Republicans on the fence two or ten weeks ago, before or since, and hence none to tumble over. No substantial Republican of this county has deserted GRANT; not one ever proposed to, and not one will desert him. Republicans of Jefferson County are not disgusted with GRANT, and this they will prove by the increased majority they will give him in November. There is but one Republican in this city opposed to GRANT, and there are not five more in the entire county. If Mr. GREELEY's strength and gains have no more substantial foundation elsewhere, it is useless to speak of him as an aspirant for Republican votes. B.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

The Colored Men of the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is one of what is called the negro counties, and as I see that even some of our Republican papers admit that perhaps a portion of the negroes may be persuaded to vote for that backslider and reprobate, GREELEY, I wish to correct that impression as far as this State is concerned.

I have canvassed, during the past four years, pretty thoroughly six of the strongest negro counties in this (the First) district, and I can assure you that if one-half of the white Republicans of the district would advocate the election of the Dr. H. G., they could not carry with them more than two hundred negroes. They are for the man who fought their battles, and nothing will change them.

H. G. has no strength here except with the Democratic fire-eaters. To be sure, they claim a half-donen white Republicans from Mobile, "the only ones in the district." But those men have not been acting with the Republicans of the district for two years. They are all disappointed office-seekers or those that have been removed from office.

The party here is in a very healthy condition, with the exception of some disputes in Mobile County, and they will not divide the vote. We will poll from seven to ten thousand majority in this district for the hero that led us through a bloody four years' war.

Now, one word as to the negroes, and I am done. They are quiet, industrious and peaceable, and where they have fair treatment are doing well for themselves and planters.

Visiting one of the largest planters in the county a day or two ago, I say twenty-seven plows in a field of about sixty acres of very fine corn, and was told that this was Master THRO's crop, and on inquiry discovered that the negroes from every part of the plantation had held a meeting and concluded to plant and cultivate that field in corn as a present to Master THRO, and they all delighted in it. Well, this planter is a Democrat, but he never tries to decieve his people. He tells them to vote just as they choose, and is secretary of their Republican Club, procures them Republican tickets, and sees that they are allowed to vote as they choose, and, above all, he honestly pays them all they earn, and treats them kindly and justly.

Some twelve or fifteen subscribers to the *Tribune* in this county have stopped their subscriptions to that paper, and will take the TIMES. We want to get twenty-five or thirty at least to subscribe for your paper. The planter referred to above is one of your subscribers. But my letter is too long. I am, very respectfully,

AN OLD SOLDIER.

WILCOX COUNTY, Ala., Friday, May 31, 1872.

Grant and Wilson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as one of your constant readers, to congratulate you on the unanimous renomination of President GRANT, and the nomination of HENRY WILSON, as President and Vice-President for four years from March, 1873. The former was indeed a foregone conclusion, while the choice between COLFAX and WILSON was so evenly balanced, that the nomination of either would have given satisfaction.

There can be no doubt that the placing of WILSON on the ticket will add strength thereto, not only from the South and New-England States, but also from that large and respectable class of laboring men from whose ranks he sprang, and whose firm and constant friend he has ever been. With these names before the country there need be no fears as to the result in November next. Not all the slanders of a SUMNER nor the bolting of a GREELEY with his crew of soreheads can influence the hearts of the great masses of the people. They cannot and will not forget that the man now presented for their suffrages was faithful to his trust when in command of their armies, passed through toil, anxieties innumerable, untold hardships and obstacles hitherto unconquerable, to glorious victory; crushed with the iron heel of determination and perseverance the most gigantic and insidious rebellion ever known; handed back after the war a country saved, and retired from his labors with the thanks and gratitude of the nation. What presents can amply repay such a man? They cannot and will not forget that this same man, whom they elected President in 1868, despite the efforts of Democrats and unrepentant rebels, has proved faithful to their second trust, has administered the Government wisely, economically and honorably, and has guaranteed to us, not only peace at home, but respect from abroad. Knowing and believing this, the people will not, cannot, reject U. S. GRANT for another term of office. The unanimous renomination of yesterday, the 752 votes for GRANT, are an augury of success, and with such an indorsement victory seems sure. Far be it from me, Mr. Editor, to rake up again, from motives of hatred and enmity to the South, the story of Gen. GRANT's faithful services in the field while engaged in conquering obedience to the laws. Would to Heaven that all such memories could die, and that we could judge him from the experience of the past five years. But in times like these, when the minds of men are excited; when "trifles light as air" are magnified into grave crimes; when slanders against the President, which, from his very position, he cannot answer, are scattered broadcast through the land; when the living at Long Branch, the fondness for horses, even the indulgence in tobacco, are all held up as offenses not to be tolerated, it surely becomes us to recall the services in the camp and at the helm of State of the plain, unassuming man whom his enemies so malignantly revile. Let those who stayed at home in the darkest hours of our country condemn GRANT. Let the Democrats, rebels and soreheads condemn GRANT. Let those to whom he would not truckle and bend the knee—whether the egotistical Senator or libelous editor—condemn GRANT. Despite all this, the people *will* sustain him, and that this is so will be proved conclusively ere many days pass away.

With pity we turn from the events of yesterday in Philadelphia to the comments thereon, as read in the *Sun*, *Tribune*, &c., of this morning. With the former we need have little to do. Conducted by a man of no position, whose slanders were proved false only a few weeks ago, who is convicted out of his own mouth as a willful slanderer and libeler, it ill becomes decent men to notice his remarks, and we pass by in silence the victim of disappointed ambition. But when we contemplate HORACE GREELEY, the old-time Republican, the ardent champion of the anti-slavery cause, the reviler and hater of the Democratic Party, the once strong friend of GRANT, we can only wonder at his present course, stand amazed at his renegade proclivities, read his paper with pity rather than contempt, and conclude that the usual mania for office has again seized him, and that to secure the prize he will sacrifice all memories, all principle, and like the dog, lick the hand that beat him. That the Democrats may nominate GREELEY is not improbable. "Anything to beat GRANT" is their motto: but that GREELEY can consort with that party, or even with the soreheads of Cincinnati, is passing strange. It is sad, indeed, to behold so great a falling away in a man who, with all his follies and foibles, we have at least been taught to respect. And now, Mr. Editor, let us leave these recreants. The campaign has fairly opened. It is for us to work early and late for the good cause. With confidence in our noble candidates, with perfect assurance as to their honesty of purpose and integrity, let us once more move on to victory.

And in 1876, when our President retires into private life, he will, we doubt not, carry with him that inestimable prize, the gratitude of a great nation and a name as untarnished and brilliant as it is today. JUSTITIA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 7, 1872.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.

The following ladies and gentlemen left this port yesterday for Europe, per steam-ship *Spain*, of the National Line, to Liverpool:

J. W. Boteler, Mrs. John Nolan, J. W. Seaman, H. J. Rudd, Miss Tugnot, Dr. G. R. Chatwood, Dr. Edward Mosweeny, Miss Pegram, Joseph Loyd, Mme. Manzoebi, Miss Manzoebi, D. S. Everson, Miss Watson, Mrs. M. J. Harris, Mrs. Mungareu and infant, A. W. Heogh, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heogh and child, Mr. Gray, Edward Fales, E. Black, J. Hillyard, P. J. Lynch, C. W. Andrews, Dr. Mintzer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bailey, W. H. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, J. R. Swiney, J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Iles, Mrs. Carson, Miss Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant, Miss M. Shields, Miss S. Shields, Mrs. J. H. James, Miss W. James, Mrs. Ed. Miller, Mr. Viney, Miss Viney, Miss Groschel, Edward Miller, J. D. Buck, Wm. T. Anderson, J. E. Zimmerman, S. C. Campbell, Miss M. A. Conlan, Miss Maggie Conlan, Peter Conlan, Miss Hatie Conlan, Hallet Hilbourn, H. Semken, John Searle, P. D. Ricketts, Mrs. Sommerville, C. H. Chapin, E. J. Dunphy, Mrs. Smith, F. K. Hain, Geo. Tugnot, H. Livingstor, Miss V. Dill, Miss A. Dill, Miss M. R. Cummings, Miss Fanny Cummings, S. W. Harnel, Mrs. S. W. Harnel and child, C. H. Champion, H. Gray, Mrs. E. G. Black, Prof. H. C. Sparks, J. G. Bailey, S. E. Morris, Mrs. S. E. Morris, L. Zammerstein, Thos. Silver, S. W. Farrell, Mrs. S. W. Farrell and boy, O. B. Hallam, E. Gannehean, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Davis, Miss N. Gannehean, Miss M. A. King, J. D. Cruninies, Mrs. J. D. Cruninies and mother, Mrs. W. T. Anderson, Miss Pessy Mordaunt, Mrs. F. Hayes, J. H. James, John Reilly, Mrs. John Reilly, Dr. Thos. Berrian, John McKeon, John Ross, Mrs. John Ross, Miss Ross, S. M. Chapman.

Per steam-ship *City of London*, of the Inman line, to Liverpool:

Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Mrs. Leahy, Miss Torry, Mrs. Connelly and nurse, Miss Laye, Mr. Marsters and wife, W. C. McGibbon and wife, Miss L. Hall, Joseph Bellhouse and wife, Mr. Logan and wife, Mr. J. C. Bennett and wife, Dr. Durgan and 2 children, Mrs. Walter Muir and 3 children, Miss Maria Durant, Miss Maggie Durant, Miss H. Rogers, Miss Moffatt, Rev. Dr. Rogers, John N. Rogers, J. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Dupuy, John T. Warrington, James E. Overbaugh, and wife, Jas. Donnelly, Rev. P. S. Smith, Pietro Guiero, Charles Hodgett, Miss E. L. Hurst, Mrs. Oxland, Robert Davies, William H. Oliver, Robert Shannon, Thomas Gowdy and wife, Mrs. Hannah Sutcliffe, Miss Clara Hollinsworth, Pedro Maristo, Frans Martosell, Mrs. Marian E. Martin, Mrs. Jane Ellis, J. F. Mayne, Francis Mansfield, J. B. Smith and wife, E. Armstrong, L. Beaumont, John Emerson, Mr. Bramley, Rev. R. R. Reilly, A. E. Peach, D. Yoshida, Mr. Minaimi, S. Honda, Dr. Morgan, John Ford, M. Lavezzo.

Per steam-ship *Baltic*, of the White Star line, to Liverpool:

John Griffiths, Eliza Griffiths, Master Frederick C. Griffiths, Col. L. G. B. Cannon, Miss L. G. B. Cannon, Miss M. T. Cannon, and maid, Miss Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Slocum, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Fahnestock, Gen. Amos Pilsbury, Mrs. Amos Pilsbury, Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sterling, Mrs. R. A. Jenny, Miss M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. David Ferrace, Mrs. and Mrs. Bandman, child, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, James Gosson, Major Fergus Walker, Kiyonari Yoshida, K. S. Otori, Gen. Geo. B. Williams, Montague Marks, J. Lichtenheim, A. Krekel, Miss Krekel, Mrs. Tatlor, Gen. James M. Wilson, Thomas Winters, A. Schildecker, Jules Guillet, John Dixon, Latayette Graff, John Elkan, A. S. Guerber, E. A. Boyd, Col. Knapp, Dr. Snow, G. S. Griffith, Rev. Jno. W. Sullivan, Rev. F. S. Wines, Mrs. W. N. Thompson, Miss L. J. Thompson, Miss M. V. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, Henry Bowning, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Bowning, M. Henderson, Mr. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Quincy, Albert Cowle, James Templeton, R. D. Craighead, Mrs. R. D. Craighead, Quinton Eagle, Mrs. Quinton Eagle, T. W. Caskery, Mrs. T. Caskery, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. S. D. Phelps, Rev. S. Graves, D. D., Geo. L. Bradley, J. T. Thomas, S. B. Robinson, F. G. Strong, Wm. E. Gilbert, Geo. A. Tilford, C. Aliger, J. P. Boyd, G. H. M. Boyd, Dr. J. W. Shiveley, Mrs. J. Shiveley, Miss Emily Shiveley, Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Miss Elvira Kenyon, Mrs. Anna Evans, Mrs. J. A. Amelung, Julien Hawthorn, Mrs. Julien Hawthorne and infant, G. Granville Wright, Mr. Laporte, F. Irgate, Wm. F. Bullen, Major Walker, I. Lichtenheim, Mrs. Altman and child, R. V. Lynch, Frank W. Kent.

Per steam-ship *Hermann*, for Bremen via Southampton:

F. Eugster and family, C. Rode and wife, D. M. Cammann, J. L. Klages, R. Popham and family, Miss M. Green, W. Menke and wife, G. Oelkers, C. A. Riege, J. de D. Zuluaga and daughter, W. Zuluaga, S. Haycroft, F. Mallaby, J. Amos, W. Scholle, family and servant, H. Rahne, F. Dardens, Miss M. Hershey, B. Soulie and wife, Mrs. M. E. Barkhorn, W. G. Schmidt, A. Lenssen, W. T. Longworth, Mrs. F. E. Parker, Miss M. Parker, W. H. Parker, Mrs. F. T. Aschman and children, Miss Emma and Mary Kim, L. Cæsar, H. Jabug, B. F. Ferguson, Mrs. Leonie Courbet and child, A. Guttenburg, E. von Au and child, S. Branderburger, Mrs. Sophia Seller, C. Renner, Jenny Seidel, J. Kursteiner, R. Sautter, Miss Louisa Lanner, C. Sautter, H. Gerken, H. Goerner, J. Meyer, Geo. J. F. Ballier, Mrs. Catharine Dorre and child, Mrs. Caroline Dichtel and children, C. Winzer, John Lips, Mrs. Magdelena Fritze and child, John Brick, Joh. Heinr. Suhr, C. Heylman, Mr. and Mrs. Danckmeyer, A. Gumpert and family, P. C. Knowl, P. A. Dull, Miss E. Obenaus, Dr. E. Gumpert, M. Livingston, M. Landaus, G. W. Dubreck, Capt. F. H. Kayser, F. Proffe, Mrs. C. Holleck, Mrs. C. Spalch, Miss E. Tooker, J. C. Blemer, E. Bruhl, P. Lossen and family.

Per steam-ship *Batavia*, for Liverpool:

W. K. Beech, F. A. Lopez Bajo, B. Harold and family, R. H. Marius, A. Cameron, W. F. McKee, R. H. Terry, E. V. Ashton, Miss Agar, G. and J. Agar, Master W. Agar, J. M. Worthington, J. H. Worthington, E. C. Worthington, C. D. Strickney, Miss Schenck, P. A. Dailey and wife, Mrs. J. R. Newbrough and two children, T. S. Armistead and wife, J. Gardner, wife and infant, W. H. Walker, Frank Brierly, J. C. Brierly, D. A. Lindsay, J. R. Bradbury, W. Schofield, Mrs. M. A. and Master McNaughton, Mrs. H. M. and Master W. H. Singer, two Misses Hungerford and child, Mrs. Hitchcock, J. E. Conger, G. T. Hill, O. M. Hungerford and wife, W. H. Smith, A. Wigaleworth, Mr. and Mrs. Gostenhoffer, S. Castner, Jr., E. J. Dougherty, W. H. Bougherty, E. B. Castner, A. Horne, Mrs. D. Gibson, Miss E. Cousins, two Misses Gostenhoffer, J. M. Walthew, Mrs. D. D. Mallory, M. Light, J. D. Mallery, Mrs. Skillicorn and child, M. Amerman and friend, N. Russell, Mrs. B. Bagnall and child, Mr. Mattsmuller, Mr. Randall, Rev. J. W. McKay, James Shaw, J. Betancourt and servant, G. Hudson, James Hudson, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Shaw, Miss V. B. Robinson, Mrs. Tobin and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Agar, M. de Abostequi, Miss F. de Avostequi, Thomas J. Connelly, F. D. Loney and son, M. A. Baker, M. G. Prevot.

Per steam-ship *Columbia*, for Glasgow:

E. C. Morton, Mrs. Morton, G. D. Morton, W. L. Morton, A. Elders, F. M. Smith, J. Slater, J. M. Walker, G. Karr, A. R. Mansfield, C. J. Kinnon, Mrs. Frederick Evans, Nellie Evans, A. B. Findlay, W. S. Carmichael, M. Levi, J. S. Huyler, J. Ash, J. Kelley, Mrs. J. Potter, Miss J. Potter, Miss S. Gallagher, Miss J. Gallagher, R. J. Needham and wife, G. A. Green, F. Davis, C. Cuttress, Miss Hodgson, Miss Kinnin, J. H. Parke, Mrs. Parke, D. A. Griffith, G. Park, J. Park, H. Park, Miss Jane and Mary Young, Wm. Gilmour, Mrs. Gilmour, John Hill, Mrs. John Hill, Miss E. Morrison, Jane Fisher, A. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Wm. Broadhead, Mrs. Broadhead, Miss Mary Broadhead, Rev. J. Broadhead, G. P. Tangeman, John P. Davis, J. W. Love, F. W. Smith, J. Hartewell, D. A. Austin, W. Robins, E. Blum.

Business in the United States Courts.

LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, who was convicted of counterfeiting on Tuesday last, was brought before Judge SHIPMAN, in the District Court, yesterday, for sentence, but was remanded for two weeks to give his counsel an opportunity to make a motion in arrest of judgment.

ADOLPH KEEP, a young Russian lad, who has been in prison fourteen months on a charge of committing perjury in the Alexis Nicholas counterfeiting case, was arraigned yesterday, before Judge SHIPMAN, and by advise of counsel, plead guilty. The Judge remanded him until Tuesday.

MORITZ AUGUSTINE, who, with others, has been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of taxes on whisky, was arrested in Washington on Friday by a Deputy Marshal from this City, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial in this district.

In the cases generally known as the "Bankers' and Brokers' cases," in the United States Circuit Court, the argument was yesterday concluded before Judge WOODRUFF, who took the papers and reserved his decision.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment assembled at their armory on Tuesday evening last to elect a Colonel in the place of the late James Fisk, Jr. There was a full board of officers present, and Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, Third Brigade, presided. The election was originally intended to be had on the 30th of May ult., but owing to the absence of six of the officers at Brattleboro, Vt., whither they had proceeded to decorate the grave of the late Col. Fisk, the election was postponed to the 4th of June. At 9 o'clock on that evening the poll was declared closed, and the ballots having been counted, Gen. Varian announced the number of votes cast to be 24, of which the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment received 13, and 11 were blank. Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Braine was therefore declared duly elected Colonel of the Ninth. A resolution was passed that the election be declared unanimous. The announcement of Col. Braine's election was received with hearty demonstrations of pleasure. An election was then held for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, vice Braine, promoted. A ballot having been again cast, Gen. Varian declared the result to be: Number of votes, 24; for Major Hitchcock, 22; for J. W. Davis, a former officer of the regiment, 1; blank, 1. The General declared Major J. R. Hitchcock duly elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. On motion, the election was declared unanimous. It was then suggested that an election be had to fill the position vacant by the promotion of Major Hitchcock. Some discussion in reference to the postponement of the election for this officer ensued, but, with that *esprit du corps* and gentlemanly feeling which have always characterized the officers of the Ninth, the dissentients withdrew their opposition, and the election proceeded. Number of votes cast, 22; for Captain, G. A. Fuller 6; for Captain, D. S. Kittle 16. On motion the election was declared unanimous. Major Kittle thanked the Board for the honor which they had conferred on him, and said he hoped that he would discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of his brother officers. Three cheers were called for the newly-elected officers; the call was heartily responded to with a tiger. A vote of thanks was then passed to Brig.-Gen. Varian, after which the Board adjourned.

The Eleventh Brigade, N. G., Brooklyn, will assemble in fatigue uniform at Prospect Park for review on Wednesday, June 19.

The Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., Brooklyn, will assemble in full-dress uniform at the armory on Thursday, June 13, for parade and review, under direction of Col. R. C. Ward.

William Frederick Beers, formerly a first Lieutenant in the Tenth New-York Volunteers, died on Friday evening from congestion of the brain in his thirty fifth year. Mr. Beers was well known as a member of the New-York Press, having risen from the case in the TIMES office to the responsible position of night editor on the *Tribune*. He had always a penchant for military matters and was at one time a member of the "Talcott Guard," an independent military organization. During the war he entered the ranks of the Tenth Regiment, then under the command of his friend Col. Geo. F. Hopper. So good a soldier did Mr. Beers prove himself that he was rapidly promoted and entered the battle of the Wilderness an orderly sergeant. When the Second Corps became engaged on the 6th of May, 1864, Sergt. Beers fell severely wounded in the thigh. When he returned to his command, he received a commission, and although disabled from active duty, remained in the field as acting Quartermaster of the Tenth. On being mustered out Mr. Beers entered the *Tribune* office as a compositor, but soon after assumed the editorial charge of the weekly. From that position he was transferred to the position of night editor on the daily, and for nearly three years discharged his responsible duties with great credit. His last illness was principally due to overwork. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maffit, at No. 145 West Twenty-second-street. The officers and members of the old Tenth Volunteers will attend in a body. The members of Pyramid and Sylvan Grove Lodges, F. and A. M., will also be present.

The members of Post James C. Rice, No. 29, G. A. R., are requested to assemble at their head-quarters, on Monday, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., in dark clothing, crape on left arm, and white gloves, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Lieut. Beers, who was a brother to the Senior Vice-Commander, and an elected member of the Post.

The Twenty-fifth Brigade, N. G., of Rochester, are ordered to parade in full uniform on July 4.

Col. Steenburg, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. G., is engaged on a mathematical proposition how 280 Remington rifles will arm a regiment containing 450 men. The regiment is to escort the New-York "Seventh" through Troy on its way to Saratoga.

The French Military Band passed throuh this City on Thursday en route to Boston, and the Grenadier Guard Band will arrive by the *City of Brussels* during the present week. They are both to play at the Boston Jubilee.

The following circular has been issued, giving directions for the July encampment:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1872.

I. The encampment of this regiment near Saratoga Springs will be called "Camp Sherman," in honor of the General of the United States Army.

II. The regulations for the government of troops in camp, and the details of camp duty, will be published in due time, and distributed for the information of this command.

III. The military duty in camp will be as follows:
Company drill, between 7½ A. M. and 8½ A. M.
Battalion drill, between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M.
Dress parade, 5 P. M.
Guard mounting, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

IV. Passes will be issued to those members who desire to leave camp between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., except on July 4 and on Sunday, when the passes will be limited to the hours of 12 M. to 4 P. M. A limited number of passes will also be issued to leave camp between the hours of 7 P. M. and 10 P. M.

V. Members will not be allowed to wear citizens' dress in camp or its vicinity without special permission from these head-quarters.

VI. No wine or spirituous liquors will be allowed at regimental head-quarters, or in any of the staff departments, except the medical department. This regulation is recommended to the officers and members of the regiment generally.

VII. No baggage will be received by the Quartermaster, except a small trunk, valise or carpet-bag for each officer, and the necessary baggage of the musicians. Such baggage must be plainly marked, and delivered to the Quartermaster-Sergeant, at the armory, before 9 P. M., July 2.

VIII. The knap-sacks of non-commissioned officers and privates should contain the necessary changes of under-clothing, at least two pairs of white trousers, the fatigue jacket and cap, and the black belt.

IX. Arrangements have been made with the National Express Company to receive and deliver in camp, all parcels for members of this regiment, at less than the regular rates to and from New-York and Saratoga Springs.

X. Each member must provide himself with a blanket, which must be delivered at the armory, to the Sargeant detailed by his Captain for the care of company property, before 4 P. M. July 2. The blankets of each company must be packed together in boxes, under the supervision of the company Sergeant, plainly marked, and delivered to the Quartermaster-Sergeant before 9 P. M. July 2. Arrangements have made to supply members with blankets at the New-York wholesale rates, at Camp Sherman and members desiring to avail themselves of such arrangements must notify the Quartermaster, through their Captains, on or before June 30.

XI. One servant will be allowed to each field and staff officer; one to the officers of each company; one to each company, and one to the non-commissioned staff.

By order of Col. Emmons Clark.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

Official:
LOUIS B. RADER, Sergeant.

It having been reported that the clause of the Military Code of this State, exempting members of military organizations from taxation on $1,000 worth of real and personal property, had been repealed, the following letter is published to correct the false impression formed by this report:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, S. OF N. Y., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 6, 1872.

I have to inform you, in reply to yours of the 5th inst., that section 253 of the Military Code has not been repealed. It was chapter 245, laws of 1871, "relating to military exemptions," that was repealed by the present Legislature. Yours respectfully,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., Col. Porter, will assemble at the armory, by company, for instruction in musketry firing and target practice at 8 P. M. on the following dates, viz.:

Companies A and C on Wednesday, June 12 and 19.
Companies B and G on Thursday, June 13, and Monday, June 17.
Company D on Tuesday, June 11 and 18.
Companies E and H on Friday, June 14, and Thursday, June 20.
Company I on Thursday, June 6, and Friday, June 21.

While the firing is in progress company officers must use every necessary precaution to guard against accidents. Rules in reference to this subject will be issued from head-quarters.

The field day and summernight's festival of the Eleventh Regiment N. G. will take place to-morrow at Jones' Wood. The regiment will embark at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, at 10 A. M., and the dinner will take place at 5 P. M.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Pryor, will indulge in a "target shoot" on the banks of the Hudson some time during the month of July. Lieut. Dennison will have charge of the necessary arrangements. Private Quinn, of this command, has lately been promoted Quarter-master Sergeant.

The march composed by Lieut.-Col. Brown, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., and recently performed by their band at the late promenade concert, has been arranged for both band and drum corps, and will be played by the band when leaving the armory on their "Richmond" trip.

Lieut.-Col. John Madden, commanding First Regiment of Cavalry, N. G., has been ordered by Gen. Ward to detail a corporal and four privates to act as orderlies on the occasion of the brigade drill, to-morrow afternoon, in Tompkins-square.

Lieut. Thomas G. Flannery, late of E Company, Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, was buried with military honors on Monday, June 3.

Gen. Wm. G. Ward, commanding First Brigade, National Guard, has detailed Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Duckworth, to go through the skirmish drill, on the occasion of the brigade drill, June 10.

The Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, will visit Clifton, N. J., for rifle practice, during the present month, Company F, Capt. Clan Ranald, having tendered the regiment the use of their rifle range for that purpose. This speaks well for the Twenty-second as being the first regiment as a body to inaugurate rifle practice.

The "Light Guard," Company A, Seventy-first, National Guard, held their regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, when it was determined to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of D. W. Tompkins (June 21,) by a dinner at the armory. Each member to be assessed the sum of $3, to defray the expenses of the same. Two extra tickets will be allowed to each member, at the same rate, for invited friends. The following gentlemen comprise the Committee: A. D. Hunt, No. 11 Broad-street; R. W. Rogers, No. 5 New-street, and Eugene Finck, No. 104 West Thirty-eighth-street.

The Seventy-first Regiment assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, (white pants and gloves,) to-morrow, at 2¾ P. M. First Sergeants' call at 3 P. M.; Adjutant's call at 3¼ P. M.; field and staff, (mounted,) non-commissioned staff, general guides and drum corps will report for duty at 3 P. M. Col. Vose, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, enjoins that every member of the regiment be present at the appointed time, as the above calls will be strictly adhered to.

Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Cushing, enjoyed themselves in gala style, at Jones' Woods, on Thursday. The field and staff of the regiment paid the Company the compliment of a visit.

Major Fred. J. Karcher, Thirty-second Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Major Karcher has been a long time connected with the National Guard, and has proved himself a very efficient officer. It is hardly probable that the Colonel will permit the resignation to go to Albany.

Companies E and G, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, have been cordially invited to visit Norwalk, Conn., and the invitation has been accepted.

The Fifth Regiment, National Guard, have at last found a suitable location for an armory over Wood's carriage repository on Broadway.

Miss T. E. Claflin has accepted the colonelcy of the Veteran Guard, (colored.)

Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., has written to the Boston papers stating that his command "may visit Richmond at some early date, although no definite action has been taken in regard to the Summer tour."

Gen. Upton, in answer to an inquiry, decided on May 31 that "in all wheels, the centre should bend slightly to the rear," and, in forming line for dress parade, the companies "should form with fixed bayonets."

The artillery organization of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual meeting at Boston on June 19.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. G., celebrated the anniversary of its organization on Friday, at Albany, by a parade.

Company F, Second Pennsylvania N. G., will visit Providence on the 17th inst., and be the guests of the United Train of Artillery.

Middletown, Conn., will be gay on "The Fourth," several of the military companies of other parts of the State having been invited by that city.

The National Guard of New-Jersey has been divided into two brigades, all south of Newark City forming the second brigade.

Gen. DeHart, of New-Jersey, has been presented with a handsome sword.

The West Virginia Militia are being armed with breech-loaders.

Company D, First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, will leave Philadelphia for Albany, on Tuesday next.

The A and H Artillery Company of Boston, celebrated its 234th anniversary on Monday last.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The Prohibitory Laws—Views of the Chief Officer of the Congress on the Presidential Election.

Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN, President of the Brewers' Congress which met in this City during the past week, in his opening address alluded to the prohibitory acts and local option laws, and concluded as follows:

This is the result of political agitation of the Temperance Party, and it will be for you, gentlemen, to adopt such measures as will stay this progress of fanaticism in our country. It is a well-known fact that the citizen will affiliate himself with that political party from which he will reap the greatest personal benefits, and support candidates for office who will sustain and carry out his views and protect his interests.

The brewers of the United States belong to both political parties, and a great number, particularly among our German adopted citizens, have taken little or no interest in politics, in fact many have failed on election day to cast their vote at the ballot-box. This no doubt has been a principal reason for the success of our opponents. Now it is for you to arouse, unite and protest against such injurious and unjust measures and laws as this class of opponents of personal liberty wish to saddle upon you, by agitating politically among your friends and neighbors, let every candidate who asks for your suffrage confess his personal views on this question, and on election day see that all your friends vote and vote right. Then, gentlemen, if you carry out this programme irrespective of party, sustaining and supporting such candidates only who uphold you in your principles, you will after election days scatter your enemies like chaff before the wind.

We have paid too little attention to politics heretofore; representing a business that requires continual and close attention to make it a success, we have lost sight of the political questions of the day, and if not neglecting to vote, have frequently omitted to inquire into the principles of the candidate we vote for. But I hope that time has passed. Necessity compels us to act with determination and unity. Our opponents have unsheathed the sword, ready to exterminate us. It is a contest between freedom and feudalism; a question whether this country shall be ruled by a set of fanatics who do not possess strength of character enough to control their desire for ardent spirits, unless stringent laws are passed, and compelling stronger minded men to suffer for their weakness, or whether rational men, who respect the rights and privileges granted them and their fellow-citizens by their forefathers and by the Constitution of this great Republic, shall rule. We find by looking over the votes cast in the different States in which prohibition has been advocated, that the Republican Party with few honorable exceptions has fostered and encouraged the passage of such laws, and it therefore becomes of vital importance for you, gentlemen, who belong to that party, to carefully inquire into the antecedents of every candidate for office who asks your suffrage. On the other hand, in the affairs of our National Government, the temperance party, although they have spared no exertion, have up to the present time, met with poor encouragement.

The Presidential election which takes place this Fall may change the aspects of that party. At the Cincinnati Convention they have placed at the head of their ticket a man whose antecedents will warrant him a pliant tool in the hands of the temperance party, and none of you, gentlemen, can support him. It is necessary for you to make an issue at this election throughout the entire country, and, although I have belonged to the Democratic Party ever since I have had a vote, I would sooner vote for the Republican ticket than cast my ballot for such a candidate. [Cheers.]

The Pension Office—Making the Quarterly Payments.

Since the 4th inst., when the quarterly payment of pensions began, Col. DOTY and his employes, of the pension agency in this City, have been kept very busy. To accommodate the pensioners, mostly laboring people, the office has been kept open from 5 in the morning to 6 at night. There are about 8,500 pensioners on the rolls in this City, one half of whom are women, the widows and mothers of soldiers, and the guardians of children. These will soon all be paid off. About 2,600 had been paid during the five days of the new quarter, 600 receiving their little allowances yesterday. It is quite common for the male pensioners to come the night before and wait all night on the benches, in order to take their places first in line next day. By the end of the month it is probable that the business for the present quarter will be settled.

A Justice and a Jailer in Contempt.

Justice SCOTT, having failed to make a return to a *certiorari*, in the case of THOMAS MURRAY, committed as a vagrant, and Warden KERR, of Blackwell's Island, having failed to produce the prisoner in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. PETER MITCHELL, counsel for MURRAY, applied in the Supreme Court to Judge BARRETT, yesterday, for an attachment against both Judge and Warden. In the case of Warden KERR the attachment was granted, and in the case of the Judge an order to show cause why the attachment should not issue.

Release of Abram Nelson on Bail—His Re-Arrest on a Civil Suit.

ABRAM NELSON, who has been confined in the Tombs for several days, on a charge of conspiracy against PHELPS, DODGE & CO., was brought before Judge FREEDMAN, of the Superior Court, yesterday, and released in $5,500 bail. Immediately on his discharge he was re-arrested by two Deputy Sheriffs, on an order of arrest issued by Judge LARREMORE, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the complaint of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., who have commenced a civil suit against him, laying damages at $200,000. NELSON was taken to the Sheriff's Office, and afterward sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $100,000 bail.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Formation of the Bureau of Elections.

The Street-Cleaning Business—The City Divided into 480 Election Districts—Inventory of the Property Purchased from Brown.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners and the Mayor being present, and the following business was transacted:

NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Board of Police by the last Legislature delegating to them the control of the elections in this City, a Bureau of Elections was formally organized, and Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, Deputy Chief Clerk, appointed the Chief of the Bureau, at a salary of $5,000 per annum, and notification to that effect was transmitted to Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, heretofore holding office under the City Government. Mr. HASBROUCK held the same position to which he has been now appointed, under the Metropolitan Police Commission. The bureau will require the services of a large number of additional clerks, as the law under which it is formed requires a division of the City into election districts, on the basis of not less than 250 voters in each district. This will necessitate the formation of 480 districts in place of 390 as heretofore. The new division of districts will be based upon the total official vote at the last election.

STREET-CLEANING—PURCHASING BROWN'S STOCK.

The subject of street-cleaning was subsequently taken up, and, after a long discussion, an agreement was arrived at, by which the Police have become the purchasers of all the property, materials, &c., used by JOHN L. BROWN in the street-cleaning business. The following is the text of the agreement:

It is agreed by and between JOHN L. BROWN, of the City of New-York, of the first part, and the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York, of the second part, this 8th day of June, 1872, as follows, to wit:

First—The said BROWN hereby agrees to sell, and does sell to said Board of Police, and the said Board hereby agrees to buy and does buy from said BROWN each and all the items of property mentioned in the annexed schedule or inventory, being the same property recently examined and appraised by Capt. WILSON, of the Thirty-second Precinct, and THOMAS W. THORNE and J. W. AMBROSE, of said City, and to transfer and deliver all of said property to said Board on the morning of the 10th day of June inst. for the round price or sum of $95,000, to be paid as hereinafter stated, every item of property when so delivered to be in as good condition as it now is, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use thereof excepted; the said Board to have the privilege of selecting from the horses so examined by said WILSON, THORNE, and AMBROSE, ninety-one horses in number; the said BROWN to execute and deliver written assignments in the usual form of the leases of the stable property in West Twenty-fourth-street and 72 and 73 West-st.

Second—Said BROWN agrees to lease and does lease his stable and stable property at Nos. 224 and 226 East Twenty-fourth-street in said City, from the 8th day of June inst. until the 1st day of May, 1873, at the rate of $4,000 per annum, payable on the usual quarter days, which rent the said Board agrees to pay accordingly.

Third—The said Board agrees to pay the said BROWN the said sum of $95,000 as soon as the said sum shall be appropriated and placed to the credit of this Board as provided by law, and within sixty days from this date.

Fourth—The said BROWN agrees that on being paid the said sum of $95,000 and the amount which may be due to him on the 8th day of June next, for street-cleaning done by him during the present year at the rate of compensation specified with street-cleaning contract, (so called,) dated June 9, 1865, and the amount retained out of the contract price for street-cleaning done by said BROWN in 1871, less the amount which may then be owing by said BROWN to the City of New-York for street manure, he, the said BROWN, will execute a release to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in proper form to release said City from all claim and demand for or by reason of said contract, for and during the then unexpired period thereof; the said release not to prejudice or affect in any manner any claim or demand the said BROWN may have for or by reason of any extra street-cleaning heretofore done or alleged to have been done by said BROWN.

In witness whereof the said parties have set their hands and seals this 8th day of June, 1872.

J. L. BROWN.

Signed and delivered in presence of JOSEPH PICKARD.

The Board of Police, of the Police Department, of the City of New York.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE.
J. S. BOSWORTH,
Executive Committee.

Inventory of working stock and material owned by J. L. BROWN and in use at this date: 91 horses, 6 mules, 110 good carts, 37 old carts, 105 sets cart harness, 3 sets machine harness, 1 light harness, 4 sweeping machines, and patent right thereof, the right of Mr. BROWN to be transferred, 1 new garbage wagon, 3 barrel-watering carts, 2 truck sprinklers, 1 tank sprinkler, 1 road scraper, 1 tumble ash cart, 1 iron sprinkler, 2 feed-wagons; 1 hay-cutter, horse power; 3 hay-cutters, hand power; 1 light top wagon; 1 buggy, with extra pole, 1 buggy, 1 light business wagon, 1 small stable feed truck, 1 pair scales platform, 1 horse syringe, 5 hand-sprinkling carts, 2 chemical fire-engines, blacksmith and wheelwright's tools, 35 scows, 2 scows, 750 portable railroad track, what there is more or less; 6 railroad cars, barrows, planks, ropes, pumps, office building and sheds at Ninety-sixth-street, three small boats, fourteen dump-houses, two steam-boats, lease of staple property West Twenty-fourth-street, lease of stable property Nos. 72 and 73 West-street.

This agreement having been made the street-cleaning, under the control of the Board of Police, will be commenced on Monday next.

DR. LANAHAN.

He is Admitted to Bail—A Statement of the Case from Him—Why he was Arrested.

Yesterday Dr. LANAHAN gave bail in the sum of $5,000, and was released from Ludlow-street Jail. DANIEL S. APPLETON, of Grand-street, and AUGUSTINE SMITH, paper merchant, of the firm of SMITH, HALL & CO., Nassau-street, became his bondsmen. Dr. LANAHAN, in conversation yesterday, expressed himself as satisfied that his arrest was the result of a combination between Dr. CARLTON, Dr. CURRY and Mr. DEPUY, who he feels sure induced GOODENOUGH to swear out the warrant. The suit upon which he was arrested was commenced in 1870, after SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, the former Superintendent of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern, privately transferred his management of the business to J. F. PORTER. This he denied to Dr. LANAHAN that he had done. The charges in the complaint were proved at the time to be false, and the suit has been pending for eighteen months without action being taken. The only ground on which the warrant was obtained was the fact that he had made arrangements to visit Baltimore for a few days. The doctor says the whole proceeding is the mere outgrowth of petty malice; but he could well afford to treat these attacks with contempt if he alone were the object of them. Unfortunately, any of his personal friends who have taken any part with him in this fight with the managers of the Book Concern have been maligned by Dr. CARLTON and Mr. KILBRAITH, as shown by the majority report of the Book Committee. This Book Committee were completely under the control of the Book Concern combination. It was under their management, and when Mr. HOFFMAN had charge of the bindery, that ABRAM NELSON, now in prison at the suit of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., received a large quantity of valuable Morocco leather, a fraud which, when discovered, led to NELSON's arrest, though, for some reason, the case was subsequently quietly allowed to drop. Dr. LANAHAN says he shall take no further steps in regard to the Book Concern, though he has been assured that not one-half the frauds perpetrated in it have been disclosed; but he believes the Church has now received a sufficient warning to take care of its own interests. The present Book Committee he thinks is composed of honest men, and he is contented to know that the fight has not been entirely in vain.

In regard to his refusal to give bail on the day of his arrest, he says he did not wish to expose his friends to any fresh attacks which would undoubtedly be made upon them, if they had openly supported him; he therefore telegraphed to his brother at Baltimore, who came to this City yesterday, and made arrangements for his release.

The War Veterans of Kings County Indorsing the Philadelphia Convention.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the "War Veterans' Union Club," held at their rooms, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, Friday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Article 2 of the constitution of this organization declares that "the paramount object of this body shall be to advocate and maintain the great principles for which we, as soldiers and sailors, contended during the war, and to present the claims of honest and upright men for office;" be it

Resolved, That we, the "War Veterans' Union Club," of Kings County, publicly express our thanks to the Philadelphia National Union Convention for the platform and ticket presented to the American people.

Resolved, That in the principles laid down in the platform, we recognize a wise and careful consideration for the wants and rights of all citizens, particularly in the emphatic declaration of the solemn national duty of caring for and protecting the crippled soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country. Also the reservation of the public domain for free homes, the protection and encouragement of immigrants to our shores and the strong denunciation of all efforts to repudiate our national debt.

Resolved, That we hail with unbounded pleasure the renomination of our gallant chief, the illustrious ULYSSES S. GRANT, the conquering soldier and the successful statesman.

Resolved, That in Hon. HENRY WILSON we recognize the sturdy and life long friend of the labor interests of the country, a statesman of broad and emphatically safe views and a man who in his own person is one of the highest exponents of the true type of American manhood.

JAMES JOURDAN President.
WALTER THORN. Corresponding Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been beaten and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We shall publish the next issue of the WEEKLY TIMES *as a triple sheet, in order to give our readers a full and accurate report of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia. Persons desiring extra copies are requested to send in their orders early, as the edition will necessarily be large. Advertisers will find this edition a desirable opportunity to reach a large number of readers. Advertisements must be handed in before 10 o'clock Tuesday night in order to secure insertion. The* SEMI-WEEKLY *of Tuesday next will also be issued as a triple sheet. Copies of both editions may be had at the counter; price, in wrappers, five cents each.*

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

A meeting of some five thousand people was held in Jersey City yesterday evening, at which the Philadelphia nominations and the Philadelphia platform were unanimously indorsed. The speakers were men of acknowledged eminence, and the entire proceedings were of the most harmonious character, while their significance is equally unmistakable.

In referring in the TIMES of Friday to amount of City and County debt at the close of business, May 31, 1872, we omitted to notice that the gross amount was subject to the deduction of the sinking fund. The gross amount of funded and temporary debt quoted from the Controller's statement was $121,370,525 36. The cash in the sinking fund amounted to $21,142,645 84, so that the net amount of City and County debt at the date referred to was $100,227,879 52.

A London actuary has been figuring out, at the request of the English Board of Trade, the amount of direct damages which ought to be awarded to our Government under the Treaty of Washington. Against the depredations of eleven cruisers the sum claimed by the United States amounts to $17,763,910, but the British accountant has cut it down to $8,039,685, under a general classification of items, to be found in another column. He assumes that the greater part of a further claim of $7,080,478, on account of the pursuit of certain Confederate cruisers, is almost entirely inadmissible.

The Police Commissioners have acquired the stock in trade and have secured the cancellation of the street-cleaning contract of J. L. BROWN—of ill-odored memory. They will enter upon their new business of cleaning the streets to-morrow, and the public will watch, with very considerable interest, how the job is done. If, as we have a right to expect, the change will be for the better, it has not come a day too soon. Hot weather is upon us in earnest, and what the rain has done for BROWN during the last days of his contract, will require to be done by Capt. THORNE'S department with equal impartiality and greater thoroughness. We trust that we have now heard the last of complaints from the Board of Health that their demands, on behalf of the public, for additional street-cleaning, are so much waste of energy. The Police Commissioners are themselves members of the Health Board, and between the two, the City will be able to find some clear responsibility for permitting the existence of neglected dust-heaps, choked-up sewers, and aids to pestilence generally.

WILLIAM H. BUMSTED, Commissioner of Public Works in Jersey City, has been convicted of defrauding the Corporation out of $14,900, and has been sentenced "to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for the space of nine months." This represents but one offense out of a number of presumptive frauds with which BUMSTED has been identified. We do not know whether to admire most in this case the promptitude with which it has been brought to trial, the resolute attitude of the Court, or the thorough fitness of the sentence. Jersey justice has, once more, vindicated its claim to be removed beyond the influence of party, and to have the same standard for the great rogues as for the small ones. Would that we could have an installment of it in New-York.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty continue their investigations into the tortuous record of the members of the Brooklyn Ring. The tax-payers of Brooklyn have been plundered in a way which does not strike the popular imagination so forcibly, as the direct and wholesale stealing practiced by our Tammany rulers. They have been none the less undeniably robbed for all that, and in the patent pavement contracts, the Committee have struck a very fruitful source of riches to the Ring and of loss to the property-owners and the public. The Subcommittee's figures would be rather more impressive if accompanied by a fair estimate of what the work detailed by them could have been done for, had there been "no divide" with the Ring. As far as can be judged from the somewhat confused indications of the Committee, the work was overcharged to the extent of about thirty-three per cent., to provide for the "rake" demanded by KINGSLEY and others. This would show that on the $1,761,986 26 which the property-owners and the tax-payers were assessed on account of patent pavements, there was a net steal of some $580,000.

President Making.

It is a characteristic distinction between a monarchy and a republic that, whereas in the former, none, in the latter, all, are responsible for its head. A collective censure may indeed lie against a monarchical nation for submitting to tyranny or disgrace; but it would be manifestly unjust to level this against particular persons. For a republic like the United States, however, the case is plainly different. Here, each man has as much, or may have as much, to do with making the President as any other man. There is consequently a common responsibility for the character and the acts of that President. Every member of the community has had a share in raising him to that exalted dignity, or has at least assented to the means which wrought that elevation; and thus what the President is, and what he does, touches the self-respect and the honor of the whole nation. A man who is hereditarily the chief of a State may be weak, may be corrupt, may even be irremediably base; yet the people are not in fault for the accident of his birth, and it is even conceivable that to seek his overthrow might cause more evils than to submit to his sway; but in a community such as ours, the Chief Magistrate stands as the supreme choice, type, and representative of the people, and therefore the people have in his personal as well as political qualities, the most immediate and tender concern.

This feeling of responsibility has become of late years, in the United States, more and more widely spread and acknowledged. The swift growth of the country has changed, in a marvelously short space, her relative position among the Powers of the earth. America now towers among the nations to a height so conspicuous that all her acts, or those of her rulers, take on a vastly magnified importance. She can no longer make mistakes, and console herself with the thought that they will not be seen. She can no longer afford to intrust power to untried hands, diplomacy to the uneducated, offices in the public service to the disreputable or incompetent. Education has kept pace with growth to this extent, that the people demand higher standards for officials in all departments, more thorough training, more unequivocal fitness. It has been said so long that only mediocrity could attain political honors, that a current of reaction has set in, strong and palpable, if not yet generally acknowledged. An old and popular cry used to be, "Our country, right or wrong;" but a new and strengthening sentiment is—"Since it is as easy for our country to be right as wrong, and far more reputable, let us choose that she *shall* be right." This, indeed, is a sign of national progress to be proud of, and the principle involved is no less applicable to the making of Presidents than of treaties.

America is too great to be able to afford to do a small thing, too majestic to do a puerile one. At this juncture, to have a foolish or absurd man at the head of the Government would be a national misfortune, the ill effects of which would be felt for many years. It is certainly with no desire to be "personal," but with a grave sense of the transcendent interests at stake, that we say Mr. GREELEY is just such a man. Nine people out of ten smile at the bare mention of his name. Is it fit that the butt and gibe of the whole continent, the bucolic Merry Andrew, whose pranks have been laughed at for a generation; the credulous innocent whose pen and journal have been at the beck of every preposterous "ism" that ignorance and fanaticism could devise during all the best years of his manhood, should sit in the White House as the head of this powerful nation?

Some say that Mr. LINCOLN also was absurd, and find hope for GREELEY in the affected analogy. It is hardly needful in a community that so loves and reveres the martyred President to point out the shallowness of such a comparison. Mr. LINCOLN was above all things and through all things *sincere*. If his dress or bearing ever seemed odd or inelegant, they were totally and absolutely without affectation. No one ever found him absurd, moreover, until he was nominated for the Presidency. In all these things the analogy fails. There was a rugged grandeur about Mr. LINCOLN, a sad, sweet gravity, an exalted self-respect, which were never, not even in his lightest moments, entirely forgotten in him. He impressed every intelligent person who came into his presence as a man who might be mistaken, but *could* not be dishonest; and his writings still stamp that conviction into our hearts by their straightforwardness, and their entire lack of ambiguity or evasion. In all these things the analogy fails. Mr. LINCOLN never abandoned a principle for the sake of a nomination, never proposed to abandon the struggle for the Union under the discouragement of defeat, never betrayed friends, or tried to curry favor with foes. How far any points of resemblance that remain may warrant the elevation of a GREELEY to the chair once filled by a LINCOLN, the people in the sequel will resolve for themselves. We have not the least fear that their determination in any case will take effect at the cost of the national credit or dignity; but the facts recited should, notwithstanding, be carefully weighed by every American who has the privilege and responsibility of casting a vote.

The Wounds of Vanity.

It is not necessary now to answer the scandals brought up by Mr. SUMNER against Gen. GRANT. They have been so often examined and replied to, that a full discussion would be monotonous. Mr. SUMNER has done good service in his day for his country and for the cause of liberty. But his vanity was undoubtedly offended at his not being immediately called into the Cabinet of Gen. GRANT, or at least not being continually consulted by him. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*"—to use one of his own fresh quotations. From this came all his personal grudge against the President.

The President never quarreled with him. On the contrary, in the San Domingo matter he neglected the dignity of his office, and sought to placate the irritable old statesman. In the appointments to his first Cabinet, Gen. GRANT offended Senator SUMNER, and exposed himself to these cruel scandals, which the Senator has the bitterness to repeat. But he did it honestly; and, for ourselves, we have always regarded the spirit of his action at that time as one of the most honorable things in his Administration. He came into office unpledged to any set of partisans. He saw the fearful muddle and the shameful inefficiency of our civil service, and, adopting the plan which had made his appointments so successful in the army, he looked about, not for politicians, but for "the right man in the right place." He started with the bold resolve to be independent of party tracks or political leaders. He undoubtedly then indulged the hope of reforming the civil service. He would appoint to his Cabinet men who were respected in private life and who had succeeded with great individual interests. He would leave the politicians aside.

We ourselves can only regret that in this civil campaign of the "wilderness," he did not show the indomitable pluck which he manifested amid death and disaster and difficulty in the military campaign. But the storm of scandal, insult, and opposition which this "new departure" called forth from Congress, and the whole tribe of professional politicians, as well as this recent fierce personal attack of Mr. SUMNER, will give a feeble measure of the hostility he would have been obliged to encounter, if he had carried out his reforms.

It is singularly unfair on the part of Mr. SUMNER to insinuate that these appointments of distinguished private citizens were due to the fact that they had been participants in public gifts to the President, when, at the time, the *Tribune*, and the great body of the public, approved them, as fitting appointments. Mr. A. T. STEWART had done no more in offering testimonials to Gen. GRANT than had hundreds of other leading citizens of New-York and other cities. These gentlemen, feeling justly that all their vast wealth and their innumerable luxuries were won by the cool brain, and firm will, and unsurpassed genius of this great soldier amid fire, and bullets, and blood, did what the grateful people of all countries have done to their distinguished Generals—offered him in his honorable poverty some slight share of the wealth he had helped to save. And this, be it remembered, when he was General, not President. There are hundreds of our leading citizens who have done this for many of our heroes, and no one ever ventured to insinuate a mean or corrupt motive of their action. Houses were given to Admiral FARRAGUT and to Gen. MCCLELLAN; money to Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SCOFIELD, and many others.

A President, if he were selecting a Cabinet from the leading citizens of New-York, could hardly fail of hitting upon some one who had joined in some of these "testimonials." Mr. STEWART naturally was one of these donors; but the whole country felt that he was selected, because he had managed a vast individual property and immense private financial interests with unparalleled success. We are not defending the choice as the best possible one. But we only urge that it was a part of a reasonable effort of Gen. GRANT to free the civil service of its barnacles, and to get in fresh and strong men. So with Secretary BORIE. Though unknown to politicians, he was a gentleman highly respected for character and ability in his own community, and quite as likely to make a good Secretary of Navy as any hack politician whom Mr. SUMNER would have recommended to the place. It is true that he had previously, like so many of our best citizens, made a testimonial to the great General. But he was notoriously a man unambitious for office, and both he and the President would have been equally surprised at ungenerous motives being suggested for the selection. Had Gen. GRANT taken the ground that he would appoint no one who had ever done him a personal service, or made a present to him when a soldier, he would have excluded many of the foremost citizens of the country. No, the appointments—whether wise or not—were honestly made, and it is only a base mind which will suggest a base motive for them.

A Falling House.

Our Italian correspondent, in his last letter, tells a curious, miserable story about a young lady, who is, in the present generation, the only daughter of a semi-royal historic house, the Princess of MONACO. The recent annals of her family have certainly been of a melancholy and humiliating character. The Princess' grandfather, the tenth Duke of HAMILTON, married a daughter of the celebrated BECKFORD, of Fonthill, author of *Vathek*. The Duke was a man of amazing pride and self-importance; and it is recorded that, when the intended marriage of the Queen with the late Prince Consort was announced, his Grace, in acknowledging the announcement of the event, which was forwarded to him, intimated that he thought that Her Majesty might have looked nearer home, which was understood to be his mode of signifying that he would himself have been the most appropriate father-in-law for Queen VICTORIA. Eaten up with vanity, he objected to his son marrying a lady of charming disposition, to whom he was deeply attached, because she was not of the highest rank—although she did, curiously enough, subsequently marry a Duke; so his son ultimately married the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of BADEN, which brought very great satisfaction to the foolish old father-in-law, insomuch as his daughter-in-law thus gained recognition abroad as royal, although at the English Court she occupied only a sort of uncomfortable semi-royal position.

This tenth Duke, whose principal occupation in life had for some years been a preparation for his obsequies, which were to include the placing his body, embalmed by methods for which he had sent to Egypt, in an enormous black marble mausoleum, specially erected for the accommodation of his precious corpse, died in 1852. Two years before that event, the decline of this proud family commenced. His only daughter had married the late Duke of NEWCASTLE, when she was eighteen—the marriage being no doubt brought about by the desire of her family to secure so desirable a match. In 1850 this lady, having then a family of several children, misconducted herself in a manner which obliged her husband to seek a divorce.

From that time the whole of her family have, with one exception, gone wrong. Her eldest son is a bankrupt, another became mixed up with persons of the worst character, and to this hour it is considered by many very doubtful whether the announcement of his death, followed by a funeral, of which details were given in the papers, was not in truth a mere ruse to escape the penalty for his misdemeanors. A third son misbehaved himself in his profession, had to leave it, and has also been through the Bankruptcy Court. The daughter married a drunkard whose mind gave way through the habits he had contracted. So much for the tenth Duke of HAMILTON'S daughter and her children. To turn to the son. His wife had no taste for country life, and preferred the atmosphere of Continental courts, where her pretensions to royal rank gained full admission. So they abandoned the princely homes in England and Scotland, whence they drew seven hundred thousand dollars a year, to live principally at Paris. The Ex-Emperor being the Duchess' first cousin, received her with the utmost *empressement*, and indeed, her Grace was of no little use in giving tone to the Imperial Court, which, being entirely ignored by the Faubourg, was at one time sadly in need of the presence of ladies whose rank and position were unexceptionable.

Some ten years ago, London and Paris were startled to learn that the Duke of HAMILTON had died suddenly in the latter capital. The details soon followed. He had been supping at the Maison Dorée, and had been challenged by a friend to see which of them could carry the greater number of *petits verres*. In leaving the house he fell, struck his head, and within a few hours the eleventh Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON lay dead. An Imperial frigate carried his body to Scotland, for burial in the mausoleum which his father had erected, and his son, then a youth of eighteen, reigned in his stead.

And a fine reign his has been. Hamilton House, in London, after passing into the hands of one of the most noted turfmen of the day, was sold to the son of a successful iron-master. The same gentleman, so knowing in horseflesh, and in those who think that they, too, know about it, rules in Hamilton Palace, and his presence there is almost calculated to bring the grand old Duke out of the mausoleum to haunt the "horsey" usurper. The Duke's only brother was a few weeks ago in the throes of insolvency, and his unfortunate sister is, as we read yesterday, trying to seek a refuge for her child from its father, whom she dreads—all because her mother preferred making her the wife of a wretched princeling of a trumpery petty State, mainly subsisting on the ruined fortunes of gamblers, to seeing her the wife of some honest-hearted Scottish gentleman.

Amateur Theatricals.

The taste for dramatic art, in and about New-York, has found expression during the past season in a form that has been carried so far as to call for serious consideration. A rage for private theatricals has sprung up, and has been indulged to an extent quite unknown here before. Not in the Metropolis only, but in Brooklyn, in Westchester, in the adjacent cities of Jersey, and in Staten Island, the same passion has found active development. Half the young men and women to be met in society seem to have become more or less stage-struck. The theatre of the Union League Club has been in greater request for this purpose than ever before since it was built. Only very lately, and with the approach of the heats of Summer, have our amateur artists consented to desist from their cherished toils; and they threaten to treat us to a great deal more of the same sort in the season to come.

Private theatricals are well enough in their way, but their fitness and use are limited by conditions of rare and decided character. When a circle of non-professionals like DICKENS, and WILKIE COLLINS, and JOHN FOSTER, and MARK LEMON, and others as clever and as renowned, got together to illustrate BEN JONSON, there was sense and meaning and profit in it. Almost all these amateurs had marked and acknowledged ability. There was something to be learned from them; more, in certain respects, than from any company of professed players that could have been got together. At all events, there was the surety here of something remarkably good of its kind; and this, we submit, is what people have a right to look for who are asked to sit through public amateur performances at all. Of course, people may amuse themselves innocently enough if they will by trying to act in their own drawing-rooms before their own personal friends.

In such a case it is chiefly a question of taste. Acting is an exceedingly difficult art, and one wherein great experience in the vast majority of cases is essential to excellence. If people choose tacitly to assume that they are among the heaven-born experts, that their flower of genius has required no culture to bring it to perfection, and if their friends choose to assent to and encourage this view, we need make no objection. The people and their friends *may* be quite right; the chances, to be sure, are a hundred to one that they are wrong; but it is proper and amiable to give them the benefit of the doubt, and for this reason, apart from a due recognition of private and domestic liberty, to withhold censure. But this is not what most of the amateurs do, or what they want. We are compelled to estimate their disposition and that of their friends by experience, and we find that the decided bent is for the amateurs not to confine their efforts to private circles and friendly indulgence, but to challenge criticism by appearing in public, to demand recognition from the Press, and, in many cases, by divers processes which need not be here described, to intimate that a comparison of their acting with that of professional players—to the disadvantage of the latter, of course—will be both candid and acceptable.

To such expectations we are naturally forced to demur; and this not only for truth's sake, but because of the intolerable stimulant to vanity this wide-spread mania for amateur acting so constantly administers. The stage is proverbially a feeder of vanity. This fact and the average influence on character of the habit of simulation constitute two of the gravest objections against the profession. But the players by trade have to go through the mill. They have to stand criticism, and that sometimes of the sharpest; they have to bear contrasts, reproofs, perpetual affronts to self-love. With the amateur it is all honey; and hence much indulgence in this kind of work is supremely dangerous as fostering that conceit, which is the dry rot of the soul. Undoubtedly a young person may have real talent for the stage. Possibly useful influences may be gained by private essays touching the advisability of adopting the profession. But in general the ground is hazardous, and where one may be rightly guided by such experiment, ten are likely to be misdirected through the ridiculous praise of short-sighted friends.

There is another point which should not be overlooked, even if we do not care to dwell upon it, and that is the serious infliction which most amateur acting is to those who know anything of the stage, and who, partly, we suppose, by way of punishment, are so invariably made victims on such occasions. Why people who are most accustomed to see good acting should be exceptionally entreated to express delight with that which is very bad, is easier to understand than to tolerate. The natural disposition is, of course, to be lenient with those who try to do what they do not know how to do for a good end. But although occasional exceptions may be admitted, even charity hardly furnishes a sufficient excuse for the resolute, and persistent, and constantly augmenting infliction of bad art; and much as we may feel for the widows and the orphans, the halt and the blind, who have benefited by amateur theatricals this Winter, it is a nice question whether mercy to them might not be as generously extended without involving the infliction of so much gratuitous suffering upon others.

Stanton's Opinion of Sumner.

A recent Washington letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* contains the following:

"It will be recollected that shortly after GRANT'S accession to the Presidential chair, a movement was made to secure the appointment of Mr. STANTON to the Supreme Bench. GRANT, who had admired many of STANTON'S qualities, had hesitated to appoint him to the Bench on account of his prominence as a politician, and the fact that many doubted, on account of his radical tendencies, his fitness for the place. Nevertheless, his friends went to work and straightway secured the signature of every Republican Senator, except one, to a paper asking the President to appoint STANTON to the Bench. That one recalcitrant was TRUMBULL; and the reason of his offishness is now apparent, if it was not then. When the document was presented to the President he thanked the signers for relieving him of the responsibility of the matter, and furnishing him with such warrant for doing what his own feelings of personal attachment to Mr. STANTON had prompted him to do, subject, however, to the scruple already noted. When STANTON saw the paper he was so overcome that he could say nothing at all for some time. After a little, in the presence of three or four true friends, he entered upon a very confidential talk about his relations with Senators. He said there were only three Republicans in that body in whose friendship he did not place entire confidence. Of these three SUMNER was one; and of the others it is sufficient to say that they both belong to the small and select cabal now opposing Gen. GRANT'S Administration. So much for SUMNER'S solemn reminiscences."

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week.

The two events of the week in the dramatic and musical world have been the opening of the Summer season at Wallack's, and that of a season of English opera at BRYANT'S pretty theatre in Twenty-third-street. Both have been attended by prosperous results. Excellent houses have been the rule in each case, and the works presented have been warmly applauded. Mr. MOSS selected the "Long Strike" to begin his season with, and showed his usual sagacity in so doing. The interest in strikes and strikers is so general just now that the effective drama, which deals with the subject, has naturally proved very attractive. Although a "Summer season" cast, the distribution of the "Long Strike" is undeniably strong, and the piece goes off with abundant laughter and applause. Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' play of "On the Jury" is in rehearsal here, but the "Long Strike" has done so well that the novelty may, perhaps, be withheld for some time.... At Bryant's the "Bohemian Girl" was the opening opera, and it has since been repeated. "Maritana" has been listened to with pleasure, and likewise "Fra Diavolo." For to-morrow night the "Trovatore" is announced....On the bills of the Olympic we read the melancholy statement that this is the last week of the Funny Fox. The popular comedian and pantomimist brings his excellent fooling to an end on June 11. His departure will be sincerely regretted, and it is altogether improbable that, in his peculiar line, we shall soon look upon his like again....The season at the Fifth-avenue also winds up with this week. Next Saturday, June 15, will be the last night, and it is devoted to the benefit of the Treasurer....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS has continued to play "Enoch Arden" at Booth's through the week, and the same drama is to keep the bills for the week to come. Beyond this time no announcement is made, and we presume the season will be brought to a close....A report is current that Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES has made arrangements to return to the stage. No such arrangements have been effected, and the report is totally unfounded. It is true that attempts have been made to induce Miss HENRIQUES to resume the practice of her former profession; but such proposals have not been entertained, and there is no reason to believe that they will be....Our readers have already been informed that Mr. D. H. HARKINS takes the management of the theatre in Union-square next season, and that it is the intention to make it what is called a first-class establishment. This, of course, implies a revolutionary change of the entertainments heretofore given. Among the engagements made, we hear of Mr. Mark Smith, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Plessy Mordaunt, Miss Griswold, Miss Glover, and others. The theatre is to be thoroughly overhauled and redecorated in handsome style, and every effort made to make it in all ways the equal of the best Metropolitan play-houses. In point of situation, nothing better could be wished for. It has been pretty conclusively shown that no theatre in New-York can be made to prosper that is more than a block from Broadway, and in this particular the house in Union-square will have a great advantage. We may say furthermore that Mr. HARKINS is a gentleman of taste and experience, and may be expected to do faithfully and well whatever he undertakes.

Home Gossip.

Miss EMILIE LEIMBURGER, a young woman aged seventeen, who was traveling with Mme. JANAUSCHEK as her maid, committed suicide at Pittsburg, Penn., on Wednesday. Unrequited love was the cause which a letter written previous to her death assigned for the act....Mr. SOTHERN was in Portland on Thursday and Friday....Mme. JANAUSCHEK will act, this week, at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Mlle. AIMEE and her company were at the Chicago Globe....The VOKES family were at the Boston Theatre. ....Miss JANE COOMBS and her company were at the Pittsburg Opera-house..Miss LE CLERCQ'S engagement at the California Theatre terminated on yesterday week...Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at the Metropolitan Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND will act next season at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was last week at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....The Chicago *Times* of June 1 says: "The roof is being put on MCVICKER'S theatre, the walls being completed. Mr. AIKEN'S theatre is also becoming quite conspicuous. The north wall is about twelve feet high, while the fronts are to be put in as rapidly as possible. MEYER'S theatre has the walls all up. It is said that a large theatre is to be erected on the square bounded by Madison, Washington, Ada, and Elizabeth streets. The building is to be 80 feet in width by 200 in length. It is to have connected with it a dancing pavilion, refreshment garden, an orchestra stand and a space for baloon ascensions. The work of clearing the ground preparatory to the erection of Mr. HOOLEY'S theatre has been performed. The new theatres will be done some time in September or October.

Foreign Notes.

Mr. SANTLEY gave a grand concert at St. James' Hall, in London, on May 21. The *Daily News* supplies the following account of the performances: "After an absence of more than half a year in America, our distinguished baritone returned last week, and made his first public reappearance in this country at St. James' Hall last night. Mr. SANTLEY'S programme offered many and varied attractions, and several names of eminence besides his own; but, of course, his reappearance after so long an interval was the event of the evening to which the chief interest attached. His first entry on the platform was the signal for such an enthusiastic and prolonged greeting as must have convinced him that absence has rather enhanced than diminished the recollection of his high and versatile merits in opera and oratorio, and as a concert singer. The pieces in which Mr. SANTLEY was heard last night again displayed his fine qualities of voice and style in music of very opposite schools. The song of Polyphemus, 'O ruddier than the cherry,' from HANDEL'S 'Acis and Galatea,' (with the altered close on the high G,) called forth a persistent encore that was replied to by 'The Yeoman's Wedding.' The other solo performances of Mr. SANTLEY were WALLACE'S 'Bellringer' and BOYCE'S 'Heart of Oak,'—the latter encored. Various vocal pieces were contributed to the programme by Mesdames Carlotta Patti, Pauline Rita and Florence Lancia, Misses Enriquez and Abbie Whinnery, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Maybrick—and solos for violin and piano-forte, and a portion of DUSSEK'S sonata in B flat, for the two instruments, were played by Mme. NORMAN-NERUDA and Mr. CHAS. HALLE." Miss BATEMAN had reappeared at the London Lyceum in "Leah." ....The Surrey Theatre in London has been closed, and will probably not be reopened. ....Miss GLYN was about to give a series of Shakespearean readings at the Hanover-square Rooms. The series was to be commenced with a reading of "Antony and Cleopatra."....The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "It is not every operatic manager who would venture to do what Mr. MAPLESON has just been doing at Woolwich, when—regardless of the fact that some of his own tenors might have been in the boxes—he appeared last Friday on the stage of the little garrison theatre as the *Duke of Mantua* in 'Rigoletto.' What is still more remarkable is the fact that the enterprising director went through his part extremely well. His associates were Col. Stracey, Capt. Goodenough, Major McCreagh, Mrs. Chatteris, Mrs. Dugdale Davidson and Mlle. Abel. The orchestra was the band of the Royal Artillery, strengthened by the proper complement of stringed instruments. The bandmaster, Mr. SMYTH, conducted, and Signor ARDITI looked on from among the audience. Similarly, the lady who played the part of *Maddalena* had the advantage of knowing that she was being watched by Mme. TREBELLI-BETTINI. Among other distinguished members of the musical profession who were present may be mentioned Mlle. TITIENS and Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN."....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The *Morning Post*, in an interesting preliminary notice of Prince PONIATOWSKI'S 'Gelmina,' lets us into the secret of the final effect on which the composer of 'Don Desiderio' and 'Pierre de Medicis' seems much to rely. *Gelmina* dies, as many operatic heroines have died before her; but, 'instead of singing a long phrase or shrieking wild melodies at the last moment, the inspiration of the author has led him to make *Gelmina* die to a pianissimo of the orchestra, which stops as she breathes her last.' Now it may be very unnatural for a dying person to 'sing a long phrase' or to 'shriek wild melodies;' but it is not more unnatural than almost everything else which takes place in opera and in the drama generally. It is not 'natural' for the expiring *Desdemona* to speak in blank verse; and even when she condescends to deliver herself in plain prose it is not natural that a heroine breathing her last should speak in so loud a voice as to be heard in all parts of a large theatre. That *Gelmina* will die in a poetical manner we may feel assured from the fact that the part will be played by Mme. ADELINA PATTI; but, in a dramatic sense, it is not more 'natural' to die to an external orchestral pianissimo than to an inwardly-produced shriek. Without any wish to detract from an effect as to the value of which we have no means of judging, we may further observe that, new as it will undoubtedly be found on the operatic stage, death to an orchestral pianissimo is a very common form of demise in melodrama."....M. SCHŒLCHER, Deputy in the French National Assembly, who is an excellent musician, and has published a highly-esteemed *Life of Handel*, has just presented to the library of the Conservatoire de Musique of Paris an important collection of manuscripts by that master....."Rabagas" has now been played for above a hundred nights at the Vaudeville, and the accumulated receipts can be put down at 400,000 francs, out of which the author, M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, has received 71,000 francs. This amount has been realized by the nightly percentage of twelve per cent. upon the gross receipts, by various sums advanced at the reading of the piece, and at the fiftieth and hundredth performances, and by a certain number of seats which are reserved each evening for the author and his friends. This clever playwright is engaged to be married, and his nuptials will shortly be celebrated with Mlle. SOULIE, eldest daughter of M. LUDOVIC SOULIE, who is the director of the Versailles Museum....Minister JULES SIMON has addressed a circular to the directors of the theatres in the five naval stations of France—Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort and Toulon—stating that he is disposed to grant subventions to managers disposed to reduce their prices of admission for seamen of the fleet, in order to keep them as much as possible from the wine-shops......*Galignani's Messenger* of May 22 says: "A new tenor, M. SYLVA, has appeared at the Paris Opera-house during the week in 'Robert le Diable,' and bids fair to be a valuable acquisition. The terribly formidable part of the *Duke of Normandy* stands foremost through the five acts of this colossal opera, and yet the new-comer seemed to support the crushing weight without fatigue. Carefully taught, a pupil of DUPREZ, accustomed to attack with determination every kind of musical difficulty, according to the maxims of that master's school, M. SYLVA never blenched a moment, but went through the whole of the music without a thought of sparing himself, and with his full voice. And yet the rôle was written for an exceptional tenor, ADOLPHE NOURRIT, whose head notes were of such extraordinary power and emitted so easily, that he preferred employing them to any other portion of the register. Ordinary singers are obliged to approach such sounds with the greatest precaution, but NOURRIT dashed at them all of a sudden with the utmost certainty, and almost invariably with marked effect. Yet notwithstanding the peculiarity of the music, M. SYLVA got through it without a fault, and in some places was loudly applauded. Where the *débutant* seems most embarrassed is not in sending forth a full volume of voice, but in breathing out gently some tender air, as, for instance, the little cavatina in the fourth act, 'Qu'elle est belle.' But that art he must acquire if he desires to become an accomplished singer. To satisfy the natural curiosity of our lady readers, we may add that M. SYLVA is somewhat undersized, of fair complexion, young, and not looking his age. He holds himself well, and treads the boards with a certain amount of dignity; he is evidently accustomed to stage business, and, to all appearance, does not seem likely to be much terrified by the idea of hard work. Under such conditions his career ought to be a brilliant one."...The oldest theatre in Florence is the Pergola, founded in 1738, and the most recent the Principe Umberto, built in 1869. There are in all sixteen in the city, able to contain together 24,700 spectators. The largest are the Politeama, which holds 6,000, and the Pagliano, 3,500.

YACHTING.

The Atlantic and the New-York Clubs—The Coming Regattas.

The seventh annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The course will be, for schooners and first-class sloops, from the anchorage off Bay Ridge, down through the Narrows, to and around the stake-boat at South-west Spit, thence to and around Light-ship, rounding the same from the southward, thence home, going to southward and westward of beacon on Romer Shoal. For second-class sloops, the same course, to and around stake boat, at South-west Spit, thence to and around a stake-boat near a buoy in Gedney Channel, rounding the same from the southward, thence home, passing to the westward of beacon on Romer Shoal. For third-class sloops same course, to and around stake-boat at South-west Spit, thence home. Entries must be filed with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee at No. 62 William-street, New-York, before 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th inst.

The regatta of the New-York Club will come off on the 20th inst. The course will be the same as that of last year, namely, from a stake-boat off Staten Island to the Southwest Spit off the Highlands, thence to the Light-ship, and return the same way. The distance is supposed to be forty miles, but the actual distance sailed over is nearer sixty miles. The time allowance will be for displacement, but the method of starting will be altogether new. When the signal to go is given, each yacht will take her own time to start, and then be timed from the moment of her crossing an imaginary line from the stake-boat to the shore. This plan will give all the boats a fair start, and prevent fouling, or damage by collision. All the classes will start at one signal, and not, as last year, with an interval between the signals.

The Columbia Yacht Club regatta will take place on Wednesday next, the 12th instant. The cruise will be from the club-house, at foot of Fifty-seventh-street, to Fort Lee, returning to the Coal Dock, Hoboken, thence to the club-house.

The Jersey Yacht Club will hold their annual regatta on the 17th inst, and the sixth Union regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place on the 22d instant.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club, Commodore MORTON, hold their first annual regatta on the 24th, when about twelve sloops will compete for prizes.

The Harlem Yacht Club, Commodore WILLIAM H. KIPP, will hold their regatta on the 27th, the course being from their new and handsome club-house, at the mouth of the Kills, to a point up the Sound and return. About twenty yachts will compete.

Greeley's Partnership With Tweed.

From the Nation, June 7.

A curious incident has been brought up during the week, which, trifling though it be, helps to confirm what we have more than once said as to the great source of danger in letting Mr. GREELEY into the Presidency—his weakness with regard to his "friends." He has been accused frequently during the past six months of having gone into a company for the manufacture of tobacco, within the past year, with BILL TWEED and other members of the Ring. Now he abhors tobacco, and preaches against it vigorously, almost as vigorously as against alcoholic drinks. He has also denounced TOM MURPHY severely for going into real estate speculations with BILL TWEED and his kind. Consequently, when we are told, and told truly, that he has himself been concerned with them in a cigar enterprise, it seems on the surface as if he was a dreadfully wicked and deceitful old fellow. But the truth appears to be that, in this as in so many other cases, he is simply weak. A Mr. CHARLES C. EATON writes to the *Tribune*, declaring that Mr. GREELEY went into the tobacco business, or rather lent his name for use in it, simply to "oblige a friend" who had neither credit nor money, and had, or thought he had, got hold of a good cigar-machine. In our opinion, the number of needy "friends" who would be found in Washington during Mr. GREELEY'S Administration would be more than the nation could stand, unless population and resources grew more rapidly than they do now.

Judge Freedman and Dr. Lanahan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article in today's issue headed "Dr. LANAHAN in Jail" you place the conduct of the complainant and of the officers in its proper light; but you might have gone a step further as to the Judge who passed upon the papers, and ordered the arrest, that is, Judge FREEDMAN. The granting of the order was not a proper exercise of the judicial discretion; it is not at all probable that his action was corrupt, but, between the stupidity of a Judge and the quick, firm, decided and generally honest decisions of another, the writer would prefer the latter. In the printed calendar of the Superior Court, General Term, for the present month there are sixty-three appeals.

There are eight Judges counting the two who heard some of the cases, but are now out of the Courts, and twelve appeals are from referees, equivalent to twenty Judges, an average of a little more than four from each Judge. They are as follows:

Freedman, 19; Barbour, 7; Monell, 7; McCunn, 5; Sedgwick or Spencer, 4; referees, 12; by order, 1; no name, 1; Curtis, none.

More appeals from FREEDMAN than from BARBOUR, MONELL, SEDGWICK and SPENCER, and as many as from twelve referees and BARBOUR.

Without doubt the proportion of reversals will be even greater. GEORGE W. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 8, 1872.

Sued to Recover State Money Illegally Appropriated.

ALBANY, June 8.—Attorney-General BARLOW has brought an action of the people of the State against GEO. W. MILLER, Ex Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to recover the fees received by him of one-fifth of one per cent. on the transfer of securities deposited by insurance companies with the Insurance Department. Some $7,000 are claimed by the State.

THEATRICAL SUPES.

In those theatres where the boys and rowdies, who pay the least, are permitted, by force of obstreperous shouting, to rule the place, the appearance of the estimable individuals who lay down carpets and carry off chairs and tables is invariably hailed with derisive yells of "Supe, Supe," and occasionally by cores of apples and rinds of oranges. How great must be the feeling of indignation in the breasts of these men the public may guess, when informed that they not only are not supes, but they are mechanics on the staff of the stage-carpenter, drawing salaries much larger than even the utility folks, who really are actors and may rise to be stars. The footman who brings in the letter for the gouty Baronet, and who replies "Yes, your Honor," to all the abuse which the irascible martyr to pain vents upon him, is a utility man. He speaks, and that is enough to define his position. The super is never trusted with a single word by any accident, and all those stories in which cunning supers get the best of Macready and Forrest are vain imaginations and utterly untrue. Of supers even there are two grades, the regular supe, who receives a very small weekly stipend, and the occasional, whose services are called into requisition whenever a piece is put upon the boards demanding a great show of men. It was my fortune to be an occasional once upon a time, and my experiences of the life are not rose-colored. I was at that period in the stage of impecuniosity which is best expressed by the Americanism "dead broke." I was a stranger in New-York, without friends, without money, and actually without a home of any kind; in short, on the street, in all but the Wall-street acceptation of the word. It was in the hottest part of the Summer, and business of every kind was stagnant. There was nothing for it but enforced patience, as the most spasmodic struggles brought about no result. I obtained the means of existence by helping in the markets, carrying quarters of beef and barrels of vegetables, and in this way I have of a morning made as much as sixty-five cents. The toils of the day were completed about 5½ in the morning, and I was a gentleman of leisure for the remainder of the day. I used generally to take my breakfast of a small loaf and a German sausage *al fresco*, as the Spaniard has it, in the parks. My favorite haunt was the Battery, where I would sit upon the sea-wall enjoying the fresh air, snuffing up the saline breeze, and meditating upon the reverses of human existence as I munched. There is, of course, a certain degradation in extreme poverty which all, even the most inflexible, must feel, but I threw it off as well as I could and enjoyed my breakfast pretty heartily, considering the circumstances. That done, I was master of myself for the next twenty hours, without the slightest idea what to do with my property. I walked a great deal in those days, and in that way became very well acquainted with New-York. There was, of course, the Cooper Institute, but when the weather is glorious there is a certain gloom inside the reading-room which makes one desire to be outside. In the evenings I read there, but the books worth reading were usually engaged. I did not care much about the general news, so ably detailed in the papers. So the evenings dragged. One afternoon, sauntering down in the Bowery, I saw a notice stuck upon the pillars of the Bowery Theatre, "Wanted—200 supernumeraries. Inquire of Mr. Smith, at the stage door, on Elizabeth-street." "Eureka!" I exclaimed to myself, "that's the very thing;" and I determined to be a supe. I waited until the hour named, and made tracks immediately for the stage door. There was a crowd of men and boys around, blocking up the sidewalk, which is not particularly ample in that street. I mingled with them, quietly awaiting my turn to face the inflexible door-keeper. My appearance was not very distinguished. My coat had once upon a time been a fine claret-colored cloth morning dress, but was so stained with sleeping in the market stalls and carrying meat, that it would have been difficult to tell exactly what its color had been. My pants, being brown, had stood the pressure of circumstances better, and did not look so very bad. Of my linen, none was discernible because I was tightly buttoned up. My hat had been a gray felt Summer affair, but having been soaked in sudden rains and repeatedly trodden on, had a forlorn look that was even worse than my coat, because hats are pretentious of their nature. Considerations of these facts made me somewhat dubious about my reception. But when my turn came, the door-keeper shouted "get along in," and I found myself inside the sacred arcana. The stage manager, the worthy Mr. Clarke, since dead, a kind-hearted man in his way, and not at all arrogant, shoved me into line with the other applicants, from whom he was weeding the under-sized boys, who by small bribes had persuaded the door-keeper to pass them in. "Those who have been in the army, step to the front," cried Mr. Clarke, and immediately some fourteen out of the forty men who were in line, including myself, stepped out. "Very well," said he, "that will do. Now, you boys, get out," and he began to shove them off. But an assistant carpenter, I think, stepped up and said they wanted light weights for the flies, so about eleven boys were permitted to remain, to their great delight, which they manifested by all kinds of capers expressive of derision for those who were turned away. They were summarily handed over by Mr. Clarke to the man who had interposed for them, and were carried off somewhere. We who remained were ordered to fall into line and were marched off by Mr. Clarke in single file to the stage, which was perfectly clear. Here he halted us and informed us that they were going to play a military piece, which would be rehearsed, as far as we were concerned, the next afternoon, which happened to be Saturday. At 5½ we were to make our appearance, and then we should be drilled in our share of the performance. We were then dismissed. When we appeared at the rehearsal next day we found a great change on the stage. A sort of bridge had been built upon the stage and one high up in the flies, and in the wings were portions of wild and savage scenery. We were now divided into gangs of ten, and taken charge of by gentlemen who treated us with great disdain. I inquired of the man next to me, who was in a state of costume more ragged by far than mine, but yet not looking so piteous, because it had never been particularly good, if he knew what we had to do. "Blessed if I do; we're Injuns, I s'pose, or som'at of the kind. I b'lieve we've got to run up and down that ere bridge and yell. Them boys yonder'll go up in that bridge up in the flies."

"They'll yell, too," I remarked.

"Guess so," he replied.

"Come," I thought, "this won't be very arduous, and if they don't pay much they don't ask much, any how." I resumed aloud.

"How much will they pay us, do you think?"

"'Bout thirty cents a night, I s'pose." Suddenly he became communicative. "Look a here, I'm not a going to stay in this darned hole. A feller I knows has got a show in a circus, and he'll take me along. Circus starts from New-York a Tuesday, and if yer likes yer can come along too."

I thought a circus life would be unpleasant, and hinted to my new friend that the helpers had pretty hard times, especially down South. But he knew better, and said there was a much better chance of rising in a circus than in a theatre, which, from what I had seen of the acrobats and the human pyramid, I thought unpleasantly probable. The stage manager came on the boards in a few minutes, accompanied by two bag-pipers in full Highland costume. "Now, boys," said Clarke, "we're going to perform on Monday 'The Scottish Chiefs,' and you'd better be spry, for Whalley the star is a terrible fellow when he's mussed, and he'd think nothing of wiping you across the head with his sword when his blood's up. So take care what you're about." He then issued orders to the regular supes who took charge of us, and we were practiced in rushing across the practicable bridge, then down a ladder under the stage, then up again, then across the bridge so as to produce the effect of countless thousands. We were cautioned that when we got on that part of the bridge which was fullest in sight of the audience, we were to move slowly, and brandish our weapons, and yell like fiends, so as to give the other fellows who were running under the stage time to mount the ladder. Our last instructions were to always keep the bridge crowded.

While we were being drilled in this style, the boys, and one or two men, were going through similar tactics up in the flies. The yelling delighted them evidently, and they gave tongue with such ardor that Clarke couldn't hear himself speak, which made him so mad that he sent a messenger to say he wouldn't have them at all, at any price, and to get out of those flies immediately. This produced an immediate silence, during which we were rehearsed in the closing scene, the great tableau representing a great battle scene between the English and the Scotch. There was something to represent a palisading or barrier, which was about two inches high. The opposing forces were on different sides, and we had to grapple spears and heave them up and down like the old fire-engines, this being intended to convey the idea of a death grapple. Those who had been told off as English soldiers had finally to submit, and the Scotch, of whom I was one, had then to rise up to our fullest height, as if to plunge our spears into the bodies of the minions of the English tyrant. We were practiced at this about an hour, and then were dismissed with orders to be on hand at 6 o'clock on Monday night.

Punctually at that hour, I made my appearance, and was admitted by the door-keeper, on exhibition of a green ticket, with which we had all been supplied by Mr. Clarke. "Down them steps and turn to your left," said the door-keeper. Down I went, and found myself in a small room, furnished with shelves on all sides. This was the supes' dressing-room. The wardrobe-man asked me if I was an Englishman or a Scotchman. I told him, and he pointed to a little heap of things. "There's a fellow will show you how to fix them," and off he went to the next man. I examined my temporary wardrobe. There was a tunic of baize, with silver-foil scales. This represented armor, I presume. There were blue baize leggings, which came half-way over the thigh, and over these were white canvas gaiters, which just covered the knee. These had to be cross-gartered with blue ribbon, in the style which *Malvolio* wore to win the favor of the fair *Olivia*. Around the neck was to be worn something exactly like a child's tippet, but which was supposed to be a gorget. For the head-dress there were Scotch caps, made of some excessively flimsy material and kept in shape by a wire frame. In front there was a hole, for which a turkey feather was provided. When I was accoutred and had bestowed my coat and hat on the table whence I had taken my new attire, I followed some others, under the guidance of one of the regular supes, who wore a tolerably brilliant suit of armor and a resplendent helmet. When we arrived upon the stage we were furnished with bucklers of brown paper, painted with various devices, and spears with tin blades half a foot long. It was quite early, and our services would not be in requisition for a long time, so we lounged about on the stage, and discoursed, as the Irish say. The man who was going to join the circus was quite urgent that I should come and make my fortune, but I was resolute in declining, though truly my prospects were pitifully poor in New-York, and there was not the faintest gleam of a silver lining to the dark clouds that hung over my fortunes. But I was determined to stay in New-York, come good or evil fortune, so I was deaf to all persuasions. Our chief, the regular supe, showed us how supes fought combats against star performers generally, and informed us, with condescension, that he had commenced by being an occasional. But, showing talents, he was took notice of, as he expressed it, and was 'put on' as a regular. This quite inspired another one of our company of ten, who told us that he could recite "to be or not to be," out of Shakespeare. We pressed him to let us have it, and he gave about five lines, and then did not remember any more. He appealed to me for my judgment as to his performance, and I said that I was no judge, but it appeared to me to be very good. How it came about I do not know, but every one in our little crowd had an idea that I was different from them, though my beard and whiskers had quite overgrown my face, and being of a deep red had given me a savage and ferocious look, which was in itself a disguise. I took extreme care not to make any self-assertions, but I could not help noticing that they spoke to me differently from the way they spoke to each other, and even Mr. Clarke did not consider it necessary to shout out his instructions, but gave them in a quiet business-like style. As it had been discovered that I could march thoroughly, and had been well drilled as a soldier, I was placed at the head of our little band.

At length the play commenced. With awe we saw the star, the great Whalley, emerge from his dressing-room, and listened to the thunders of applause that greeted him on the stage. We were posted between one of the wings with orders not to budge until we got the word. At length a litter was brought near us on which reclined a beautiful young actress whose name I do not remember, but who represented the betrothed of the hero of Scotland, slain by the despots of England. We were ordered to form around the bier, which was born by stage carpenters in the guise of kernes. With slow and melancholy steps we accompanied it upon the stage, preceded by a utility man as a venerable priest, with a supe as another priest bearing a huge white cross. Four members of the *corps de ballet*, attired as nuns, followed the bier. While Wallace was swearing eternal vengeance upon the ruffian bands, &c., I looked around at the house. It was crowded from the pit to the gallery, but it just appeared like a sea of heads in which one could not distinguish any special face. When Wallace had got through we shook our spears menacingly, and the curtain dropped. Our services were now to be upon the bridge. The regular supe who had commanded us was wanted for something, so I was left responsible for the ten. I was posted at the foot of the bridge with orders to hurry up until I got in the centre, and then wave spear and buckler, and yell according to Saturday's drilling. At the first whistle I was to start. I have not the least idea to this day what this act meant, but I presume it was to give an idea of the gathering of the clans among the Highlands. The whistle came and I charged impetuously up, but the Hamlet enthusiast, who came after me, was equally zealous, and stuck his spear in the fleshiest part of my person. Luckily the point was very blunt and the material soft, so no damage was done, though it hurt uncommonly. "Hold your spear up, you idiot!" I shouted, but he paid no attention, and I had no time for expostulation, for the second whistle sounded and up went the curtain. We were then just in the middle of the bridge, according to orders, and we yelled at the top of our voices, the boys in the flies running across their bridge like so many maniacs. I went slowly across, so long as in sight, and then went helter-skelter down the ladder and under the stage and up the other ladder, receiving a series of prods from the next man, who kept his spear at a charge the whole time. There was a temporary halt in consequence of the crowding at that end of the bridge, and I entreated him to hold his spear up, assuring him that, as it was, I should hardly be able to sit for a week. "Did I touch yer?" he said, with an air of the profoundest astonishment. "Did I? I tell yer, honest, I didn't know it." I don't believe he did, for he was so excited that, if the spear could have gone right through me, I should have been transfixed, without the slightest evil intention on his part. I thought we had done pretty well, but as soon as the scene dropped Clarke came after us, foaming: "Not a soul upon the bridge half the time. Didn't I tell you to keep the bridge crowded? If you don't do better to-morrow I'll have a new crowd." The regular supe joined us here, and told us not to mind, because we had done better than anybody had expected, and it was only Clarke's way.

The next act commenced with a triumphal procession, and hosts of banners borne by supes. At first there was a belief that the man who carried banners got five cents a night more than us, and everybody wanted to carry one. But as this proved fallacious, nobody wanted to carry one, and the bearers had to be picked out, much against their will. The pipers here came into play. As I was the leading file of one body of Highlanders, a piper took his place on my left. We got the word, he struck up his horrible grunting and squealing, and on to the stage we marched again. Here we countermarched all over the boards, and at length filed right and left and parted at the wings, leaving the space in the centre clear. The banners were all in a line in rear. Being file-leader I was close to the footlights, and I could not help congratulating myself that it was the Bowery, where I was satisfied no acquaintance of mine would ever come. The hero of Scotland and all the nobles occupied the centre, and somebody made a gallant speech about Scotland's liberties. Then we shook our spears menacingly. The bagpipes struck up again, and I led off, marching up the centre and then filing off at the right rear of the stage. "Ye march right weel, mon," said the piper, "like a sojer, but it taks the pipes to put maertial spirit into the legs of a chiel." We had now a good rest. The carpenters were busy rushing up and down building a waterfall. Mrs. Jones, who was playing *Helen Marr*, had to hurl herself into the cataract to escape from the polluting touch of the British soldiery who were hauling her along to their chief's castle. The effect is produced by canvas walls of different height across the stage. We supes got behind one of these to see the terrific leap. Mrs. Jones came to have a peep at the feather beds on which she was to jump to see that they were all right. "It's all right, Jonesy," said Clarke, "the beds are all right; and if you don't want these supes to see your ankles, I'll send them off." She laughed. "Oh! they won't do any harm, Mr. Clarke; let them stop." So we stayed and saw the struggle between her and the supes, who were British soldiers, which, from so near a point, was inexpressibly ludicrous. Our next appearance on the stage was with the pipers again. We were supposed to be in some camp. *Helen Marr*, (Mrs. Jones,) breathless, rushes in and informs *Wallace* that the English are on us, and that the traitor who gave the intelligence had fallen by her hand. "Brave girl!" exclaimed *Wallace*, "while such a heart as thine," &c. And then we shook our spears menacingly. Our Scottish hosts retired in good order behind the drop, and then we were told to hold ourselves in readiness for the tableau. As there was only room for five Scottish heroes to contend with five British minions, the other five, of whom I was one, had to come on in rear and shake our spears exultingly. Unluckily, a novel idea came into Whalley's head just before the battle was to commence, and he insisted on having a body of Highlanders charge with leveled spears across the stage, and then back again, while he shouted cries of encouragement and waved his broadsword. Accordingly our crowd was taken, and we stood impertinently in the wings watching Whalley, who was on the stage performing prodigies of valor, engaging English soldiery one to six, and slaying them with ease. But more British troops poured on, and he was forced off the ground by dint of numbers. He was an immense man, about six feet two in height, perfectly made, and his heroic exertions tickled the Bowery spectators. Then he rushed into the wings, his eyes blazing with the light of battle. "One more effort, brave friends—one more and Scotland is free." We echeloned out on to the stage, leveled our spears, and headed by the Lion of Scotland, rushed across the stage with a savage yell and a ferocious charge that brought down the house. Then we turned round fiercely and charged back again. As soon as we got behind the drop, up it went and displayed the furious contest across the palisades two inches high. We formed in rear and shook our spears exultantly. The red fire was lighted, we shouted victory, the conquered English sank at our feet, and the curtain fell.

The next night was about the same thing, but it seems that Whalley had been particularly struck with the manner in which I charged across that stage. The fact is, the excitement acted upon my spirits, depressed by unmerited misfortune, like wine, and I quite entered into the spirit of the thing, and inspired it into the others. One or two of the utilities who acted Scottish and English knights, chose to be disgusted at Mr. Whalley's remarks, and accordingly assembled, about the time we charged, to guy the performance, or, in plainer English, to fleer at it. I could not but hear and see them, but it did not trouble me much. However, when we formed in rear to shake our spears exultantly, I saw the individual who had been foremost in the guying, and charged upon him with my spear, giving him a pretty good poke in the ribs, quite overlooking in my enthusiasm the fact that he was a Scottish knight and that I was attacking one of my own side. The next night after this I was not allowed to fall in the rear, but had to join the contestants over the palisades and to haul about a spear with a huge English soldier twice my own size. He also entered into the spirit of the thing, and would not be conquered, but persisted in dragging me across the palisading, and he would inevitably have conquered the Highland warrior, only that Mr. Whalley in his terrific broadsword combat with two English knights, stepped back upon us and upset us both. This made him mad, and the next night the palisades disappeared, and our part ended with the charge.

The piece had a fortnight's run and was succeeded by the "Tour de Nesle," in which the star performer was Mr. John Albaugh, an intimate friend of mine. He came upon the stage at the last performance of Mr. Whalley, and recognized me in my Highland costume. He thought that he could get me something better to do outside the dramatic profession. He was kind enough to try, and succeeded. I have not returned to the boards in spite of what I have since learned of Mr. Whalley's flattering encomium on my earnestness, and am of opinion that though there are points about a supe's life not devoid of interest, yet it is a branch of the profession not to be desired.

The Indians in Wall-street—They Visit the Custom-House—The Brokers Prepare to Give them a Reception.

The Indians now visiting this City, about a dozen in number, including the squaws, paid a visit, yesterday morning, to Wall-street, the Custom-house, the Sub-Treasury, and the other points of interest down town. As they were clothed in red blankets and dressed in the fantastic manner peculiar to the tribes, they attracted much attention. RED CLOUD, the principal chief, was detained at the hotel by a slight indisposition. The visitors were accompanied by Dr. BISHOP and other members of the Indian Commission. At the Custom-house they were taken into the Collector's office and introduced to Gen. ARTHUR. The Indians shook hands with the Collector very solemnly, expressing their satisfaction by the laconic "Ugh!" and after staying for about twenty minutes, the centre of general attraction, took their departure in carriages for the barge-office, where they embarked on board the revenue-cutter *Bronx* and enjoyed a run down to Sandy Hook and back, the Indians never having seen the ocean before.

During their visit to Wall-street they were invited to call at the Stock Exchange, and, business being very dull, the brokers anticipating their coming, prepared to receive them in an original and aboriginal manner. Hats were twisted out of shape, coats were turned wrong side out, feathers were tangled into the hair and stuck into hat-bands, a hideous whooping and yelling was raised, and the Stock Exchange, always remarkable for its noise and confusion, seemed transformed into the camp of a tribe of crazy savages. Two lines were formed in the hall of the Exchange for the Indians to pass through, the hideous noises were increased, and the ranks of the yelling brokers were augmented by outsiders, drawn in by the unusual and almost unearthly noise. The Indians did not come, however, although they passed by on the other side of the street. It was said that the red men were too much alarmed by the prospective warmth of their reception to enter the Exchange.

In the evening RED CLOUD, LITTLE WOUND and POOR ELK, visited the Germania Assembly Rooms, on invitation of the German Union League, and were introduced to a large audience. Each of the Chiefs made a brief address, and their remarks were translated by Mr. NICHOLAS FERRIS, the interpreter. Speeches were also made by Mr. LOW, President of German Union, Mr. MANDEL and others.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Not exactly of an inquisitive nature, I must confess to have been quite curious in regard to a certain neighbor of mine.

My own business is plain enough. My name is quite conspicuous on the general sign directory at the entrance on the street, standing out in gold on an azure ground, (in contrast with the forty odd other occupants of the bee-hive,) and besides this, it is repeated, in the same color, on every landing, so that those who walk (upstairs) can read, and is again emblazoned over my own particular door. Some day the monthly journal of which I am editor-in-chief—combining with it, for the present, the other minor functions of reporter, publisher, canvasser, advertising agent, &c.—must undoubtedly render my name famous. I had been in the building somewhat over three years; knew every occupant in the house, from the great lawyer on the first floor with the florid wig, to the unfortunate copyist on the fourth flight with the inky finger; but until lately the dweller of Room No. 54, just opposite to me, has been a mystery to me.

Over his door was stuck up a piece of paper with wafers, and on it was inscribed "correspondent." Occasionally I have seen rather flashily dressed men enter there, stay an hour or so and silently leave. Two or three times people have met me on the stairs, rather out of breath, (you have to mount 138 steps exactly before reaching our landing,) and asked me "where No. 54 was." There was even a loudly caparisoned female, not long ago, whom I found knocking at No. 54, and not finding the occupant in, opened my door and asked about him. Sometimes when I have worked late at night, I have seen a light glimmering through the crack of his door. "Correspondent"—what was that? Was he one of those brilliant writers, who give the public monthly installments from Constantinople, Hakodadi, Surinam, or Ashango Land? One of those Xavier de Maestres who write cosmopolitan *voyage autour de ma chambre?* If so he was a brother, and I would claim his acquaintance. Perhaps his calling was a commercial one. I remembered to have seen in some old books of a mercantile character, Messrs. So and So, merchants, traders and correspondents. Might it be some relic of a long gone past age, who, in spite of the telegraph, with dogged obstinacy still held fast to his old calling, and wrote up for foreign houses the prices of indigo or cinnamon, in defiance of more modern and speedy methods?

The janitor himself, rather inclined to be loquacious, could tell me nothing. "It's a queer lot; I don't, would you believe it, make a penny a year out of him? Never been inside of his place since he took it. Pays his rent somehow or other, but don't want no sweeping done. Had his lock altered when he first took the office, and won't have a pass-key made to it. No, it ain't bad money, or else you would see something come into the room, and things taken out of it, and you would hear a working of machinery. He does a power of writing; that's all. He is a correspondent; but blessed if I know what that is!" This conversation happened when I was a new-comer. An occasional advance made by me, such as borrowing a match, after knocking a long time at the door, was at last responded to by a personage in his shirt-sleeves, with a peculiarly red nose and bleary eyes, and the match was extended to me, through the opening of the door, but all attempts at anything like a neighborly acquaintance were coldly repelled.

It happened that a week ago, by somewhat of a miraculous chance, there came in an extra amount of copy for the journal—a voluminous manuscript, of which duplicate copies had to be made, to be sent to two cities in the country for simultaneous publication. It was somebody's scheme about some wonderful project, which was to see the light by this method. The matter was brought to me at a late hour, and had to be returned at a stated time in the evening. Do my best, I could not make more than two copies myself in the time given. The copyist upstairs was my hope. Knocking at his door, I received no response—he had left an hour before. Musing for an instant, for I had no time to spare, "Correspondent" entered into my head. I hammered at his door; there was a light there.

"What's up?" was asked in a broken voice. "You don't want a match, for your light is burning."

"It's work I want. Can you copy?" I inquired. "It's a job I want done in two hours at the utmost; you must undertake it at once. Will you do it?"

"Not in my line," and the door commenced to close.

"See here, neighbor," I said. "I do not want to find out your secrets, but it is a favor you would do me. I have no desire to come in. All I want is that you should take a seat at my desk and copy for me this paper, while I do the same."

"Oh, that's it, is it? People are so curious. How long will it take, and what's the pay?"

"Two hours, and say five dollars."

"Don't mind the time, but the pay isn't enough. Split the difference—I was going to ask ten—and make it seven fifty."

I thought it an outrageous price, but was forced to consent.

"I will be with you in five minutes. Get something to drink and some cigars."

"I will run down and get them, if that will conclude the bargain," I said, and went in quest of refreshments. When I came to my office door, I found a spare, gaunt man, in shabby habiliments, who, without a word, with simply a wave of his hand as a recognition, followed me into my office.

Taking a seat before my table, I in a few words indicated what I wished done.

"What kind of hand?" he asked. "English legal, running hand, pot hooks—what?" and he scribbled on a blank piece of paper the first few lines of the copy, in a half dozen dissimilar styles of chirography with lightning-like rapidity.

"Whichever suits you best is the most legible, and which you can do fastest."

He grunted out something as if in acquiescence, and at it we went. I am rapid with my pen, and I suppose I was most two hours before I got through with the work, when his had been finished fully a half hour, and there was not a mistake or an erasure visible in his copy. My office-boy, who was in waiting, was instantly dispatched with the copies to their destination. My co-worker had filled himself a glass of wine, and, with a cigar in his mouth, was reading some exchanges on the table.

"Thanks," I said; "you are a quick worker. But for goodness sake do tell me what a correspondent is. Take another glass of wine, and here is your money."

"All right; but what are you so precious curious about? Correspondent? It's a trade like anything else. We ain't many in New-York—maybe three at the furthest—and I fancy I do the bulk of the work."

"Well, but what do you do? Is it literary work?" I inquired.

"Yes, quite so, and of the most remarkable kind. Tales of fiction, romance, and all that kind of thing, all well enough in their way. The affecting sorrows of the hero, or the miserable fate of the heroine, may draw tears from the eyes of the unsophisticated, but that ain't much. Give me a man whose pen can draw dollars from people's pockets—that's a talent."

"I assure you, I am still in the dark," I said.

Here my friend paused for a while, then buried his nose in the glass, until the reflection of this organ gave the vessel he was drinking of, a peculiar radiant lustre, and swallowing a big draught, remarked: "A correspondent! You don't know what that is! Why, I am, I think, a good, steady jobbing one. I must be that, or I would not get any employment. The pay is not so bad, if only the work was constant. Well, I am regularly in the business, and being known as such, I see no reason to be ashamed of my calling. The express company who carries out the saw-dust packages, do they bother themselves about the character of the contents? If they are marked five or ten, or one hundred dollars, C. O. D., and the parties take them from the office, they do not trouble themselves any more about it. I am a correspondent, but not in the newspaper sense, as you may understand it. Was in them once—that's years ago. I am very much afraid that if you were to send me as a correspondent to the most brilliant capital in Europe, with a free entrance into the bosom of the royal family, and expect sprightly letters from me about Court matters, they would be signal failures. Once on a time I could have done it, and pretty well, I suppose, but that is long ago, and now it ain't in my line. Just as likely, to keep my hand in, I would indite a begging letter to the reigning sovereign, and so bring my employers into discredit."

"Do you then," I inquired, "write letters—original letters—for people who require your services?"

"That's about the style, but I do not think, however, that you exactly understand it yet. I know all about the professional writers abroad, for in my younger days I had three. In Italy half the correspondence used to be carried on that way. There is a little kind of an excrescence-like building, that seems like a fungus, to have grown out of the decay of some old church, (don't be surprised at my language, I can do quite as well as that at much shorter notice,) where there is an old man who can write letters for those who can't. It exists still in France and in Spain, but here, where most everybody can read and write, it would not pay. The little stationers, who will retail you a sheet of paper and a envelope for a penny, will for that price throw in a letter for nothing. Perhaps before the war in the South, in a large town like Richmond, there might have been some opportunity for a letter-writer to compose nigger letters, but the war has ended all that, and by-and-by they will be educated better than we are."

"But," I interrupted, "you are telling me rather what you don't do than what you really do."

"Well, I don't mind giving you some of the details—a kind of sketch of the thing—only the real names of the parties must remain a secret. Let us take a suppositious firm; we will call them Blink & Scratch. Their business is to deal in the cupidity of mankind. It's a profession, like anything else. They are prepared to offer for one dollar, or for five, something which may be worth untold thousands. Say John Smith is dead, and has left a handsome property. Blink & Scratch pick up his name in a single paragraph of not more than two lines in the obituary column of some country newspaper. They come to me, and I write them fifty, one hundred letters, to all the Smiths they have found out to exist in that immediate locality. I possess a hundred different styles of writing, and as many as twenty odd various kinds of hand-writing. There are untold themes which my imagination prompts me to play on these various Smiths. One particular telling one, of which I am the inventor, is the doubtful style. Would you like to hear it? I have written it so often that I have it quite by heart, although it's always fresh for human credulity. It's something in this way:

> '*Dear Sir:*
>
> We have just learnt of the demise of the late Mr. John Smith. In looking over some old papers of ours, we are almost satisfied that you have some collateral interest in the property of the deceased. We may be mistaken [mistaken underscored.] As we candidly confess to have indited this without any other examination than that ordinarily undertaken by the legal profession, of which we are members of long standing, we do not wish you to build up any hopes on this communication of ours, as we may be in error, [underscored,] but still believe that it would be worth your while to send us $ [in blank,] in order to make further examinations, when we can speedily determine whether other researches may be necessary.
>
> Very respectfully, &c., &c.

I have known a letter of this kind, slightly varied, to bring in five hundred dollars before it had worked itself out. A California Smith, who should die, is a capital placer. If letters have to be written to women, it requires more care. They are dreadfully suspicious, but once they have taken the bait, they are apt to gorge themselves. I have had, under instructions of course from my employers, to write one blessed woman ten times before it paid. Generally, however, to men, one letter suffices, and that's the end of it. Now my patrons, who are in this business, I must say, are mostly very uneducated people, as bright as can be as to schemes and laying out the plans, constructing the scaffoldings, but unable to do the filling in. There are exceptions though, but as most of them would display their ignorance, and as they are not over particular about having their handwriting known, I am—their correspondent."

"How are you paid for it?"

"For an original letter, whether it fetches or not, I get fifty cents; after the first copy, ten cents. I have made as much as $10 a day at it."

"But," I ventured to remark, "this seems to me to be very dirty work."

"It's just according to how you look at it." Here he took another glass of wine. "I would much rather write a prospectus, and maybe it would be better pay; you might recommend me for that kind of work. But if letters of the character I write, (the begging letter, you have no idea how powerful I am in that line,) may sometimes not be regarded in the most favorable light. I consider them as set off by my resolutions."

"What is that?" I inquired.

"You see, I am pretty well known about the corner groceries, my clubs, and there I am thrown in more or less with politicians. It has been mighty slack that way with me lately, however, but it used to be a great field. There is a ward meeting, or a meeting of any kind—of course I am in attendance—and a committee on resolutions is formed, or somebody has to have ready, sprung for the meeting, a regularly hashed-up set of resolutions. They all know me. Bless you, I have attended meetings the very same day of precisely the most adverse character, have made both sets of resolutions, and have pocketed my $20 for them, without counting on the liquor thrown in. In fact, without any pride, for the time has long gone past when I took any interest in my own literary productions, they were quite as good as anybody else's, and, what is more, strictly grammatical. I have often seen them copied, with the most eulogistic comments, in many of the leading papers. I can make them adapted to all circumstances. I have often thought of making a whole series of them as an appendix to some book on parliamentary proceedings, somewhat in the 'ready letter-writer' style. Just a slight modification here and there would suffice, and act as a safety-valve for most any kind of popular ebullition, whether for temperance, political or labor movements. It is wonderful what a soothing effect the word RESOLVED, in big capitals, has when heading an empty sentence. It is like a big General preceding a meagre retinue of crippled soldiers. You don't see anything amiss in the resolution business, do you?"

"I must confess I do not, but are you not afraid of being implicated with the principals in these—you will excuse me—swindling letters?"

He laughed. "Why, you couldn't catch them if you tried. I even don't know their real names. I don't seek the business—they come to me. I don't particularly care for the business; but I must live somehow. I have thought sometimes that, if a man would make a specialty of writing tailors' puffs, only to begin with, and get his name up for it, in time he might have quite a large round of trade, and the business might develop into something quite good. There must be thousands of people in New-York—quite correct and honest people—who know they can't write ten lines of English, and who want to show up their goods through advertisements in the leading paper, who might employ me. I have been thinking over it a long time."

"Ought you not, then, in order to bring yourself better before this public, to advertise yourself in the capacity of an advertisement writer?"

"Yes," he said, "that would be the only way to do it. I will think the advertisement over." and saying this he left me. I have since then been waiting to see this advertisement in the papers, but it has not yet appeared. I have, though, acquired some knowledge of what a correspondent is, but must confess I wish no further acquaintance with No. 54.

The Sixty-Sixth-Street Plaza.

The report of the Commissioners in the matter of the opening of the Sixty-sixth-street Plaza was yesterday confirmed by Judge BARRETT, no one appearing to oppose it.

BOATING.

Notes of the Coming Amateur Regatta at Philadelphia.

The Nassau crew, of New-York, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday with their trainer, JOSH WARD. The Undine Club kindly invited them to their boat-house, the last one of the row going north. They row from this house for practice daily, and their rowing is both effective and pretty to look at. The present crew is, beyond a doubt, the best one ever turned out by the Nassau Club. It is composed as follows: GRINNELL WILLIS, stroke; G. S. FLOYD JONES, J. H. MILLER, FRANK W. BACON, bow. Mr. MILLER at this late day takes Mr. BROWN'S place, who was obliged to withdraw on account of ill-health.

The Couper crew, of Savannah, Ga., have also arrived at Philadelphia, and are also quartered with the Vesper Boys, whose latch-string certainly does hang on the outside. The Savannahs are known at home as the Schley crew, being composed of two brothers and a cousin of that name, and Mr. G. G. KIMBALL. They brought a paper four-oared shell with them, also a four-oared gig, which, by the way, is quite a curiosity, being dug out of the log of a cypress tree, and apparently a very good model, but rather heavy.

Mr. LAVENS, the favorite of the Philadelphians in single sculls, wished to withdraw from the single scull race, on account of the sad accident resulting in the death of his brother. Mr. LAVENS' withdrawal was reported by the Press, and apparently decreased the interest felt in the race. He, however, was not able to refuse the persistent entreaties of his numerous admirers, and has consented to row, although he has lost three weeks' practice and training.

Fairmount Park, and the beautiful Schuylkill River will be thoroughly animated next week, as the numerous crews and individuals entered for the Regatta will arrive early, to familiarize themselves with the course. No efforts will be spared by the officers of the Schuylkill Navy, the committees, and the members of the various clubs, to provide ample accommodations for their visitors, and it is to be hoped that the grand National Amateur Regatta may tend to increase the friendly relations existing between our rowing clubs.

The Corporation Printing—The Contracts to be Let to the Lowest Bidder.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs. GILSEY and FALCONER, FOLEY, SIMONSON and STRACK, who were appointed to consider what course should be adopted, in an economical point of view, as to the Corporation printing, met yesterday at noon.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Alderman FALCONER:

That specifications and form of contract for doing the printing for the Common Council be prepared, and that such be submitted for proposals to the printers of New-York, the work to be awarded to the lowest bidder.

A proposition by Assistant Alderman FOLEY to award the contract to the parties at present doing the printing, admittedly in a satisfactory manner, was not seconded.

Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WALKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	61	74	80	79
Stand of bar. in inch	29.62	29.62	....	29.62

Hygrometer at noon, 70.

Another Fire in Philadelphia, Almost—The Chamber of Commerce Saved by a Babcock Extinguisher.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Chamber of Commerce caught fire in the cupalo, and was saved by Insurance Patrol with a Babcock Extinguisher last night.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Not So.

On account of the crowd always to be seen at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway on Saturdays, the report gained some credit that customers could not get waited upon. BALDWIN, the clothier, desires us to say that while it is true that some patrons have been obliged to wait a few minutes, all have been attended to satisfactorily, and will be. Thirty extra salesmen are engaged for Saturdays, so that all may be sure of unwearying and polite attention in every department.

We understand that the sales at retail, C. O. D., in the men's and boy's departments, are simply enormous.—*Express.*

LAUGHING GAS.—Drs. HASBROUCK and HOLLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 20,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

WELLS' FLUID OPIUM is taking the place of elixir, liquor, &c., and at half the price. Samples free. WELLS & WOODEN, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

BURNETT'S Toilet Preparations (five) are choice and select. Always please.—*Advertisement.*

The Benefit of Good Advice.—THANKS to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Vice-President Colfax
ON THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 26, 1871.

General Agent "Ice King" Refrigerator:

DEAR SIR: The "ICE KING REFRIGERATOR" I purchased of you has proved so satisfactory to all my household I answer your inquiry with pleasure. It stands in a warm room, but a few cents' worth of ice per day produces a dry, cold temperature in its chambers. Everything in it is kept dry, sweet and clean and, in a word, we have realized all you claimed for it as a refrigerator. Respectfully yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

THE CELEBRATED "ICE KING" REFRIGERATOR is now on exhibition in actual operation and for sale at NO. 1,184 BROADWAY.
SEE PARTICULARS UNDER FURNITURE.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer
Will certainly keep the house clear of flies, if commenced early, and kept up.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

You will always hear men who know what to eat, and how to dine, calling for the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce at all the best hotels.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $80, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price-list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—BUSHNELL.—At New-Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. S. S. Martyn, Mr. FRANK H. COLLINS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNA E., daughter of William H. Bushnell, Esq., of the former place.

FRENCH—WYANT.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, by Rev. Isaac Riley, Mr. CHARLES W. FRENCH to Miss GEORGIE WYANT, only daughter of the late George M. Wyant, all of this City.

DIED

BEERS.—On Friday, June 7, 1872, WILLIAM F. BEERS, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490, and Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., Officers' Association of Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., and the members of Typographical Union No. 6 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, No. 145 West 22d-st., on Monday, June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, } OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, }

The members of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Captain WM. F. BEERS, from No. 145 West 22-st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GEO. F. HOPPER, President.
FRANK M. CLARK, Secretary.

CLARK.—On Friday evening, June 7, RALPH CLARK, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 East 9th-st., on Monday, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

EYRE.—On the 7th inst., JAMES EYRE, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 334 West 24th-st., on Monday at 12 M.

GRAEVE.—In Brooklyn on Saturday, 8th inst., EMMA CECILIA, widow of Werner Graeve, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 270 Degraw-st., Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, 6th inst., PHŒBE A. GARDNER, aged 42 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 North 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HUNT.—At his residence, No. 320 State-st., Brooklyn, Thursday, June 6, JOHN HUNT, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family and Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 585, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 8, after a painful illness, MARY ANN WHITE, wife of Oliver Johnson, aged 63.

Friends are invited to the funeral, on Monday, at 2 P. M., at No. 128 East 12th-st. Remains to be taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

McMILLAN.—On Saturday, June 8, MAGGIE, daughter of Robert H. and the late Susan E. McMillan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., No. 419 West 23d-st., on Monday, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, June 7, after a long and painful illness, ANN MARIA, wife of the late Warren P. Smith, in the 47th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Union Baptist Church, Orchard-st., near Meserole-av., Greenpoint, at 2 P. M., Monday, June 10. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞California papers please copy.

TODD.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, June 6, FRANK, son of George W. Todd, in the 20th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. W. C. Marshall, No. 57 3d-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The owner of a large tract of land, with good and reliable water-power, situated in New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia, would be glad to meet with persons who, desirous of avoiding the influence of strikes, would establish their manufactories in this location. Convenient to either city by TWO RAILROADS, each with STATIONS on the PROPERTY, and where comfortable homes can be had for workmen and families at a reasonable rate. Address WM. HURRY, No. 3 West 50th-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

The following numbers drew the five capital prizes. Drawing June 8, 1872. Class 884:

22,180	$100,000
2,372	50,000
14,538	25,000
3,606	10,000
7,309	5,000

Prizes cashed at par. Orders filled and information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $23: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed; information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Price of tickets reduced to $23.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, agent, 196 Broadway, Room No.

SUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 15 WARREN-ST.,
Manufacturers of Capes and Caps for Grant Guards, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., are prepared to furnish clubs with complete uniforms for campaign purposes.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker-st. For the prevention and redress of frauds and impositions upon working women, who are not in household service. Teachers, copyists, trades women, clerks, &c., are supplied to employers, and are assisted in obtaining employment. Wages which have been earned are collected by law when necessary. All free of charge.

DRS. GARRET & FARRES.—BEST work in dentistry warranted. All diseases of the month cured. No. 54 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

GRANT, WILSON AND VICTORY.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association: Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 10, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of East 23d-st.; reports from the Philadelphia Convention will be received; a glee club will be present; the meeting will also be addressed by some of our most active working Republicans, after which a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club will be organized.

By order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. At close of evening prayer lecture on our social life; subject—*Employer and Help in Our Homes.* Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer*

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—Miss FANNY LEYS, inspirational speaker, will lecture at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. The Children's Lyceum have a picnic on the 25th of June.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th-st., SUNDAY, June 9, Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will preach MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring, J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS—ELDER A. A. PHELPS will preach at 405 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., and at 138 West 24-st. at 7½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the pastor THIS (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., (being, the second Sunday in the month,) at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal.) 50th-st. east of 3d-av.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. E. M. SERENBEZ, German minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and at 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, June 9, MORNING and EVENING.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. W. W. PAGE will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-st.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited to attend.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. E. THOMAS will preach, MORNING and EVENING, June 9, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. New residents and the public cordially invited.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. HAMBLIN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. The public respectfully invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. All seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. W. T. EGBERT will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, June 9, morning and evening. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Judgment Days*

REV. DR. H. B. RIDGAWAY, PASTOR of St. James' M. E. Church, and Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor of Central M. E. Church, will address a quarterly meeting of the Sunday-school Missionary Society of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M., on *Christ as Final Judge;* at 7½, his farewell sermon, subject—*The Progress of Plymouth Baptist Church.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. ISAAC R. PRIOR, MORNING, 10½ o'clock, in Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sunday-school 3 P. M.

REV. G. C. NEEDHAM, THE IRISH Evangelist, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av. All are cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOHN REED, D. D., WILL preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW MORNING, prayer at 7½, holy communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder HENRY PRATT, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the soon coming of Christ. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING Rev. J. L. DANNER will preach his second discourse to young men.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES HELD AT MOHAWK Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., also EVENING at 7½.

TRINITY METHODIST E. CHURCH, West 34th st., near 8th-av.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CROOKS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. P. CORBITT. Strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 8.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115	$11,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.117⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.115⅛	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.117⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union...	76¾	200	Erie Railway...c.	64
100	do............	76⅝	100	do............	63⅞
100	do............	76⅛	700	do............	63½
100	do............	76⅝	600	do..........c.	63¼
100	do.........b3.	76¾	100	Tol. & Wab......	76½
100	Pacific Mail....b3.	76	700	North-western....	74⅝
1000	do............	75	200	do............	74½
100	do.........s3.	75⅞	100	do.........b3.	74⅜
100	do..........c.	75¾	600	do............	74¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	98⅞	400	Union Pacific.....	40
100	do............	98⅞	100	do.........b3.	40⅛
500	do........b15.	98¾	400	do............	39⅞
500	do............	98⅛	200	do.........b3.	39¾
1600	do............	98⅝	100	Rock Island....s3.	111⅛
100	do..........c.	98⅛	500	do............	111⅝
100	do.........b3.	98⅛	100	do............	111½
300	do............	98½	200	do............	111¾
100	do........b60.	98½	900	C., C. & I. C.......	38⅜
100	do.........s3.	98⅜	100	Boston, H. & E...	8⅛
10000	N. Y. C. & H.Scr.	98⅛	200	do............	8⅜
10000	do.........s3.	98¼	100	do.........s3.	8¼
10000	do............	98⅜	200	do............	8¼
100	Lake Shore........	96⅛	500	Ohio & Miss........	47½
100	do.........s3.	96⅛	500	do........b15.	47⅛
100	do............	96⅛	900	do.........s3.	47⅜
100	do.........b3.	96⅛	300	do............	47⅜
200	do............	96⅜	300	do..........c.	47¼
1400	do............	96½	300	do.........s3.	47¼

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, o.	72⅝	40000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	98⅜
2,000	Georgia St. 7s..	87⅛	7500	do............	98⅝
1,000	N. Car 6s, S. T.	14⅛	50000	do..bet. call.	98⅛
2,000	N. Car.S.T.bds.,		3000	do............	98⅛
	7⅛ ₽ ct. off....	18⅛	30000	do............	98¼
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	97⅛	20000	do............	98
1,000	La. 8s, L. bds...	79	3000	do............	98⅛
5,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	98	100	Erie Railway.b. c.	63½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	93	200	do..........c.	63⅜
5,000	Erie 4th M......	94½	100	do........s10.	63
1,000	M. South. 2d....	98⅝	200	do............	63¼
1,000	L. S. Div. bds..	96	100	do............	63
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.	94⅛	100	do............	62¾
5,000	Union Pac. Inc.	86⅛	100	do............	62⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st,		200	do............	62⅜
	St. Louis Div.	93½	100	do............	62¼
3,000	Chi. & N. W.1st.	101	200	do............	62
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	106	200	do............	61¾
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	95	100	do............	61⅝
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st,		200	do............	61⅞
	Iowa div......	91	100	do............	62
3,000	Bost.,H.& E.1st.	45	100	do............	62¼
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st..	86⅜	100	do............	62⅜
5,000	E. Tenn., Va. &		100	do............	62⅛
	Ga. 1st.........	95	200	do............	62¼
2,000	Morris & E. 2d.	100¼	200	do............	62⅜
3,000	Cin., L. & C. 1st.	83½	100	do............	62⅛
7,000	do............	84	100	do.........b3.	62⅛
25	Continental Bank.	96	200	do............	62¼
100	Quick. M. Co.b. c.	38	200	do............	62⅛
100	do............	37⅛	100	do............	62⅝
100	Quick. Pf.....b. c.	47½	10	L. S. & M. S.......	96¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	120	100	do....b. c.b3.	96⅝
100	Md. Coal Co.......	21	200	do............	96⅛
200	U. S. Express.b.c.	86¼	100	do........s60.	96⅛
300	Pac.M.S.S. Co.b.c.	75¾	100	do............	96½
100	do.........s3.	75¾	600	do............	96⅜
100	do.........b3.	75⅞	100	Union Pac...b. c.	39⅝
100	do............	75⅞	100	do............	39¾
100	do........s60.	75⅛	100	do..........c.	39¾
100	do.........s3.	75¾	800	Clev. & Pitts. Gu.	91
50	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98⅝	50	do............	91¼
200	do.........b3.	98⅛	100	Chi.& N.W.b.c.b3.	74¼
1000	do............	98⅛	500	do............	74¼
100	do....b. c.s3.	98⅛	400	do............	73¾
200	do............	98½	1100	do............	74
100	do............	98⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	94⅛
300	do............	98⅜	20	N. Jer. Cen.......	110¼
300	do............	58¼	200	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	111⅛
100	do............	98⅜	100	Bost., H. & E.b.c.	8⅜
100	do.........s3.	98⅛	100	do............	8¼
500	do.........b3.	98¼	200	Morris & Essex...	96
100	do............	98⅜	100	Han. & St.Joseph.	41
100	do............	98¼	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47⅜
100	do............	98⅜	100	do............	47½
200	do.........s3.	98⅜	600	do............	47¼
100	do..........c.	98½	200	do..........c.	47¼
100	do............	98¼	100	C., C. & I. Cen....	38⅛
100	West. U. Tel.b. c.	76⅝	250	do..bet. call.	38⅛
300	do.........s3.	76⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex..	36¾
400	do............	76⅛	400	do............	37
200	Mil. & St. Paul...	56½	300	do............	37⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & W..	76⅜	300	do............	37¼
400	do....b. c.s3.	76⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 10-40 C....	112⅜	$20,000	do............	114⅝
100,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	114¾			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200	Canton..........	98¾	100	Lake Shore.....s3.	96⅜
200	Western Union...	76⅝	300	North-western....	74
200	Pacific Mail...s60.	75⅛	300	do............	74⅛
300	do............	75⅛	400	do............	74
500	N. Y. C. & Hud...	98⅜	300	Rock Island.......	111¼
100	do............	98¼	200	Bost., H & Erie..	8⅜
80000	N.Y.C. &H.Sc'p.	98⅜	200	do............	8¼
20000	do............	98	100	do............	8⅜
200	Erie Railway......	62½	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	76½
100	do............	62⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.......	47⅜
100	do............	62⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.......	38¼
100	do............	62⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cons. Coal of Md..	44⅛	200	Union Pacific......	39⅝
100	do.bet. call.c.	44	200	do..bet. call.	39⅝
100	Quicksilver Pf....	47⅛	200	Harlem............	121⅛
37	West. Union Tel..	76¼	400	L. S. & Mich. So..	96⅜
100	do....b. c.b3.	76⅛	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	73¾
100	Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c.	75⅜	300	do............	73⅜
100	do.........s3.	75¾	600	do............	73⅝
100	do.........b3.	75¾	200	do........s15.	73⅛
500	N. Y. C. &H.R.b.c.	98¼	300	do............	73⅛
200	do............	98⅛	200	do............	73⅝
20000	N.Y.C.&H.C.b.c.	98⅛	8	N. J. Cen..........	110⅛
10000	do............	98	100	Bost., H. & E.b. c.	8⅜
200	Erie Railway......	62¼	20	Del., Lack. & W..	107¾
100	do..bet. call.	62¼	100	Ohio & Miss.......	47¼
500	do............	62½	1500	do..bet. call.	48⅛
100	do.........s5.	62	200	do..........c.	45⅛
700	do............	62	200	Han. & St. Jo.....	41
400	do.........s3.	62	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78⅛
200	do............	61⅞	300	C.,C. & I. C.b. c.s3.	38
100	do.........b3.	62	100	do..........c.	38
200	Panama..............	117			

SATURDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Bank return shows much steadiness. There is a gain in Greenbacks of $1,327,000, but a loss in Gold Notes of $922,000, so that in point of Lawful Money the strength of the movement is about the same as last week. The Loans run up $2,438,000, and the general line of Deposits is higher by $1,230,000.

Gold is steady at 113¾@114 ₽ cent. The shipments of the day fell off to $900,000, and the whole Export of the week, Gold and Silver, is $3,700,000.

The Stock Exchange, after a fair opening in the morning, fell off later in the day, and there was some pressure to put out contracts in Erie, North-west, &c., and at 3 o'clock P. M., the Saturday hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Jerome Races carried a good many of the Brokers out of town in the afternoon, while the apparent dullness of the market, no doubt, induced a number who remained to bear prices for a turn on Monday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s........	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	118	118
American Gold..................	113⅞	114
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	98⅜	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island....	111½	110⅞
North-west Common..............	74½	73¾
Pacific Mail.......................	75⅞	76
St. Paul Preferred...............	78½	78½
St. Paul Common................	56¾	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi..........	47½	47½
Western Union Telegraph....	76⅞	76½
Erie................................	64½	62⅜
Union Pacific.....................	40	39⅝
Lake Shore........................	96⅝	96½
C., C. and Indiana Central...	38⅝	38⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	36½	37½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general speculation was tame, dull and steady.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows, the market closing steady:

6 ₽ cent., reg., '81....	114⅝	5-20 reg., '67............	113⅝
6 ₽ cent., coup., '81...	120⅜	5-20 coup., '67...........	118
5-20 reg., '62............	114⅞	5-20 reg., '68............	114¼
5-20 coup., '62...........	115	5-20 coup., '68...........	117⅝
5-20 coup., '64...........	114¾	10-40 coup................	112⅜
5-20 coup., '65...........	115⅛	5s, coup., '81............	113¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......	113⅝	6s, Currency.............	114¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	117⅝		

The following bids were made today for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in on the Exchange:

Del. & Hud. Canal....	119⅛	Mariposa Pref.........	2⅝
Canton Co., Balt......	97	Adams Express........	96⅛
Cen. N. J. L. Im. Co..	74	Wells-Fargo Ex	92
Con. Coal of Md......	44	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.....	78
West. Union Tel......	76⅛	U. S. Express.........	86
Quick. Min. Co........	37⅛	Pacific Mail...........	76
Quick. Min. Co. Pf....	47⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..............	96	..
City 6s, new.............	100	..
Camden and Amboy.......	127¾	128
Pennsylvania Central.....	59⅝	59¾
Reading....................	121¾	122
Lehigh Valley..............	60	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred.......	56¼	56½
Philadelphia and Erie.....	48¼	48½
Northern Central..........	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation........	45	45⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan.........	96	96½

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, whose stock has this week been introduced to active speculation on the Stock Exchange, operated 433 miles at the close of the last fiscal year of the Company, March 31, from Junction City, on the Kansas Pacific Road, to Muscogee, in the Indian Territory. And 276 miles additional is under contract, on the main line and branches, which will complete the connection with Texas at Preston, and the connections with the Eastern lines at Moberly, Mo. The entire Land Grants of the Company amount to 1,445,000 acres, east of the Indian Territory, and 4,121,000 acres "Indian Lands" and "Arkansas Valley Lands," subject to temporary Indian occupancy. The expenditures upon the Road and Sedalia and Moberly branches to March 31, 1872, amounted to $25,826,000, of which $11,920,000 is represented by Stock, $12,799,000 in Bonds, and the remainder by Land sales, &c.

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,096,580.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 8.

By Judge Barrett.

Spring *vs.* The Mayor; memoranda for counsel.

Hollacher *vs.* Lens; reference issued to take proof of the matter set up in the moving and opposing affidavits, and to report the testimony with opinion.

McMahon *vs.* Schaefer; memoranda for counsel.

Roberts *vs.* Webb; proof of service defective.

In the matter of the application of the guardians of Eugene J. and F. McBride; memoranda for counsel.

John F. Cole *vs.* John L. Baker; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

The International Insurance Company *vs.* William Coburn et al.; report confirmed and order for payment granted.

In re, appeal of George M. Southwick; the motion must be denied. It will not do to permit parties to obtain a hearing upon the basis of the dismissal of an appeal, and, when defeated, to seek to restore appeal.

Connell *vs.* Buckley; the motion to stay must be denied.

C. M. Nancrede *vs.* Lewis N. Carnen; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Robert Craighead; report confirmed and order granted.

Blossom *vs.* Gallagher; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Gaston Pratin et al. *vs.* The Lippiatt Silver Plate and Engraving Company; motion granted.

William H. Damrest *vs.* Charles S. Schiler et al.; motion in four cases for judgment upon the demurrer as frivolous granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 8.

By Judge Freedman.

Henry A. Gadsden *vs.* The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; John McClave *vs.* William H. Paris; E. P. Sheldon *vs.* Daniel Darrow, order granted; John Diery *vs.* E. C. Fendt, complaint dismissed with $10 costs.

Herman Lowenstein *vs.* Max Frankel; motion granted, with $10 costs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of laws of 1872, will meet at the Sixth District Court-room, on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:

Jno. Bryan—Award of contract, Nov. 23, 1870, for paving with Stowe foundation pavement White-st., from Broadway to West Broadway; 15th-st., 4th-av. to East River; 26th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 27th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 28th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 30th-st., 5th-av. to Hudson River; 40th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.

2322—P. Farley. Sewers. 10th-av., Manhattan to Lawrence-st., and Lawrence-st., 10th-av. to 129th-st.

2151—C. G. Waterbury, President. Nicolson pavement. 43d-st., 3d to 4th-av.

2233—C. G. Waterbury, President. Nicolson pavement. 44th-st., 5th to Madison-av.

2108—Thos. Gearty. Paving. 9th-av., 14th-st. to 23d-st.

2090—F. C. Crowley. Paving. 42d-st., 10th-av. to Hudson River.

2085—F. C. Crowley. Paving. 54th-st., 8th to 9th-av.

2292—L. W. Johnson. Paving. 24th-st., 6th to 10th-av.

2293—L. W. Johnson. Paving. 34th-st., 9th to 10th-av.

2212—Robert Meers. Reg., &c. 81st-st., 9th-av. to Drive.

2213—Robert Meers. Reg., &c. 69th-st., Hudson River to Drive.

and on TUESDAY EVENING, June 10, with the following, to wit:

E. J. Quirk—Special contract for reg., &c., 135th-st., from 4th to 8th-av.

Wm. Baird—Award of contract for paving 11th-st., 4th-av. to Avenue A.

Cont. No.

2131—M. J. Green. Paving. 56th-st., 9th to 10th-av.

2132—M. J. Green. Reg., &c. 60th-st., 10th-av. to Hudson River.

2295—Jas. Everard. Paving. 22d-st., 4th-av. to Broadway.

2191—Jas. Everard. Paving. 38th-st., Lexington-av. to East River.

2366—Jas. Everard. Flagging. 55th-st., Broadway to 8th-av.

2113—P. Farley. Sewer. 65th-st., 4th to 5th-av.

2076—P. Farley. Sewer. 31st-st., 3d to 4th-av.

1964—Smith & Noonan. Sewer. 5th-av., 46th to 59th-st.

1965—Smith & Noonan. Sewer. Madison-av., 46th to 59th-st.

2383—Jas. Gearty. Flagging. 51st-st., Broadway to 8th-av.

2238—Jas. Gearty. Paving. 55th-st., 8th av. to Hudson River.

2242—Jas. Gearty. Paving. Eldridge-st., Houston to Division-st.

1872—Jas. Gearty. Reg., &c. 59th-st., 1st av. to East River.

2104—T. G. Hicks. Paving. Avenue C, Houston to 18th-st.

2189—C. Keyes. Paving. Macdougal-st., Spring to 8th-st.

2274—P. Farley. Sewer. 56th-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Third District, of New-York—Comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and of special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873. The special taxes are due from rectifiers, and all dealers in, and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, ales, wines and liquors. All of the above-named taxes have become due, and are payable at my office, No. 9, 7th-st., where I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same, daily, Sundays excepted, from the date hereof until the 20th day of June, 1872, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them, according to the lists within the time specified in this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

At 12 M., on the premises,

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE
of the
MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
ON THE SLOPE OF THE FAMOUS
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
at
WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the proposed route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. THE SALE OF MAY 29 CONTINUED FOR FIVE HOURS, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was adjourned till the 12th of June, when the balance of these choice plots will be positively sold.

Splendid music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M., from foot of Christopher and Barclay sts.

For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.,

Thursday, June 13, 1872,

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,

By order of I. D. PITSWORTH, Esq.,

OF 112 VILLA PLOTS

and a large mansion, 52x30, with two acres of land well shaded and fruited, suitable for a hotel or boarding-house.

At Dunellen, N. J.,

one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and two miles from the city limits of Plainfield. These lots are choice in every particular and front on main streets.

Immediately at the Station,

and adjoining churches, schools, and stores. Dunellen is rapidly growing, and gives promise of becoming a large town. It is situated in the high rolling country at the base of the mountains. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the neighborhood is healthy beyond precedent. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. For free tickets and maps apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND TEN ACRES of land at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MOUNT VERNON—A desirable dwelling and some ten eighty-five-one hundredth acres of land, situate on the White Plains Road, and adjoining the New-Haven Railroad, about half a mile from the railroad depot at Mount Vernon, and near the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad.

Good double-frame house, well shaded; large barn, ice-house, &c.; the location is healthy and easy of access, being within one hour of New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; convenient to churches, schools, stores, &c., at Mount Vernon; terms liberal.

Full particulars, maps of the property and permits to view the premises can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALES.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee,

The two two-story basement and attic brick houses, with stores, Nos. 127 and 129 West Broadway, near White-street, size ground 37.6x100.

Also, at the same time and place,
Under direction Jacob A. Gross, Esq., referee,

The four-story and basement brick tenement house, on front, and the three-story frame house, on rear of lot, known as No. 16½ Hamilton-street, size lot, 17.4x103.6. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MELVILLE E. MEAD'S GREAT SALE
of
VILLA PLOTS AT DARIEN, CONN.,
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF STORM,
will take place, on the premises,
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
at 11 o'clock, rain or shine.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
AMPLE BANQUET UNDER TENT.
HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE.

Parties attending from New-York will take 9 o'clock train at 27th-st., over New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

GREAT, POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE, AND UNCONDITIONAL AUCTION SALE,
By order of
RAHWAY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
on the premises,
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

EVERY LOT MUST BE SOLD to partition the property.

Lots are situated at the New Railroad Station, Rahway, N. J., now being erected at a cost of $17,000.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S BAND.
HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE.

Free excursion-tickets and maps are now ready at office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND
THE AUCTION SALE
OF FINE RESIDENCE AND NINE HANDSOME VILLA PLOTS,

at Orange, N. J., TO-MORROW, (Monday,) June 10. Only thirty minutes from City; thirty-five trains to and fro daily. Take 11 o'clock A. M. train, foot of Barclay-st. Sale positive. For maps and particulars apply to CAPERS, CLARK & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MR. TUCKERMAN'S LIBRARY.

MONDAY, June 10, and following days,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening,
AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
THE ENTIRE LIBRARY
of the late
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq.,

Comprising a very extensive collection of books in the various departments of literature, standard and miscellaneous, collected by the owner during a lifetime, many of which are choice and rare. Also, a large number of engravings, sketches, oil-paintings, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books, &c., on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT NO. 154 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.—Large sale of handsome furniture, and at 4 o'clock P. M., library of 300 volumes.

TUESDAY, June 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 91 4th-place, near Court-street, Brooklyn, handsome rosewood ladies' escritoire, rich silver-plated ware, cut-glass patent kerosene lamps, engravings, parlor and chamber furniture, slate-lined refrigerator, &c., all as good as new.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN as Trustee, &c. and another against THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order of this Court entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1872, notice is hereby given to all holders of the mortgage bonds, dated May 28, 1863, and of the accompanying coupons of the Staten Island Railroad Company secured by the first and supplementary mortgagas of said Company to Adolphus F. Ockershausen, trustee, to appear before me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 257 Broadway in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 20th day of June, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, and to produce said bonds and coupons for the purpose of enabling me to ascertain and report the names of the holders thereof, and of the amount due thereon to each of said holders for principal and interest.—New-York, June 6, 1872.

JOSEPH BELL, Refree.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER, HAS just arrived in the City from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, and can be consulted upon all affairs of life at his residence, No. 74 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. For terms call or send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOT FOR SALE.—Very desirable; one of the earliest selections; convenient distance from entrance; price $650. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COOL, HEALTHY HAIR-DRESSING.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair restores gray hair, strengthens and increases its growth.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the stock of DEEP MOURNING GOODS, such as English Bombazines, Henrietta, Tamise, Barathea and Crepe Cloths, Serges, Crepes, &c., they would call especial attention to their magnificent assortment of

Black Iron Grenadines.

These goods are all of the best make and finish, pure silk and wool, and are now offered at prices from

50 Cents per Yard and Upward,
(Being an actual reduction of fully 25 per cent.)

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines in Plain, Silk and Satin Stripes and Brocades,

(In quality from medium to the richest manufactured,) together with a full line of

Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c., at equally Low Prices.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
FOR
Ladies', Misses' & Infants'

EMBROIDERED FRENCH ORGANDIE OVERDRESSES.
EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES.
LAWN SUITS.
CAMBRIC AND PIQUE WRAPPERS.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PIQUE WALKING COATS.
MISSES' PIQUE AND LAWN SUITS.
EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED FRENCH UNDERWEAR.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS AND INFANTS' WARDROBES MADE TO ORDER.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS, PANNIERS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In view of the extensive alterations and large additions now making to the present premises, and to make room for the largely-increased

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Will continue to offer THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR ELEGANT and well-assorted stock of

Fancy
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks and Poplins,
Gaze de Soies, Gaze Chambrais,
Pongees, Armures, Crepe de Chines,
Chintz Foulards, Paris Printed Grenadines,
Paris Organdies and Jaconets,
Traveling Dress Materials,
Printed Cambrics, Calicoes,
Summer Shawls,
&c., &c.,

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

N. B.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect these goods, as the REDUCTION will be found on EXAMINATION TO BE ACTUAL.

EMBROIDERIES

At Great Bargains.

THE STOCKS OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BANDS,
EMBROIDERED DOUBLE LINEN CHEMISE BANDS,
TUCKINGS, PLAITINGS, RUFFLINGS, &C.,

Will be largely replenished on MONDAY NEXT,

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

Patent Duplex Plaitings,
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Summer Under-Garments

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ladies', Misses', Youths' and Men's

HOSIERY.

An unsurpassed assortment of all makes.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LINEN, MUSLIN AND TRAVELING SHIRTS, ALL STYLES COLLARS, CUFFS, CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Goods to order at short notice.

UMBRELLAS

FOR SUN AND RAIN.

PARASOLS,

RICH AND MEDIUM QUALITY,
AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—MOUNTING OF LACE COVERS done in the best manner.

NEW CARPETS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Axminsters and Moquettes,

NEW DESIGNS.

Velvets, English Body Brussels,
Three-Plys and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-cloths,
White, Checked & Fancy Mattings,
&C., &C.,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Laces and Nottingham Curtains,
Coverings, in all Styles,
Tapestry, Table and Piano Covers,
Cornices, Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT JACKSON'S

FAMILY MOURNING STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

CLOSING OUT

The ENTIRE STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS at a Great REDUCTION. Now is the Time to Secure Bargains. CRAPE CLOTH 50C. WORTH 80c.

CORSETS,
SKIRTS and
TOURNURES.
SPECIALTIES.
NOW OPENING,
ELEGANT STYLES latest PARIS NOVELTIES.
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
corner of 12th-st. and Broadway.
ALSO,
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Pads,
Nursery Corsets,
Abdominal Supporters,
New traveling Skirts.
ALL AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

N. B.—A lot of splendid shapes in French embroidered, and other Corsets, slightly soiled at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

DRY GOODS.

AT H. O'NEILL & CO.,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

ON MONDAY, JUNE 3.

500 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
25 dozen FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS, $1 50.
20 dozen FRENCH CHIP BONNETS, at $2 50; sold on Broadway at $5.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS, $1 25 to $3.
50 dozen LEGHORN HATS, $2; worth $3.
100 dozen ROUGH AND READY, la mode, 50c.

BONNET RIBBONS.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS, in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22.

SASH RIBBONS.

100 Cartons of 7-inch, all shades, at 95c., warranted all silk.
100 Cartons of PLAIDS, 85c.; worth $1 25.
50 Cartons SCOTCH PLAIDS, 95c., $1, all silk.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Our stock is still complete with a choice assortment of
WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

RICH LACES.

LACE SACQUES,
GUIPURE LACE SACQUES,
LLAMA LACE POINTS.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACE, in choice patterns.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $5 75 upward.

EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 doz. Windsor Scarfs, 37c.,

WARRANTED ALL SILK.
500 Windsor Ties, 63c.; sold on Broadway, 90c.
250 dozen LUPIN'S two-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.
200 dozen LUPIN'S two-button, $1 35.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTED STOCK OF
FINE MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS,
CAREFULLY SELECTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE BEST CITY TRADE.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
MILLINERY GOODS.

AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.,

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS
SOON TO BE BEGUN.

STRAW HATS
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Over 5,000 dozen Straw Hats, reduced to less than cost of manufacture.
20 cases Misses' Brown Straw School Hats, reduced to 25c.
20 cases Rustic Dolly Vardens, reduced to 35c., worth $1.
20 cases Fine Mixed Straw Dolly Vardens, clearing out at 35c.
20 cases Misses' Fine Straw Sailors, at 50c., worth $1.
10 cases Fine Mixed Straw Regatta, reduced to 35c., worth $1.
10 cases Ladies' Brown Straw Hats, reduced to 40c.
5 cases Ladies' Rough and Ready Bonnets, reduced to 50c.
50 cases Boys' White and Brown Straw Hats, fully trimmed, marked down to 35c.

Together with an immense assortment of Fine Straw, Neapolitan, Leghorn, and Fancy Braid Hats at less than cost of manufacture.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN
preparatory to making alterations.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

The largest assortment in the City
AT IMMENSE BARGAINS.
Fine French Flowers,
Feathers, Ribbons,
Silks, Laces, &c.
GREATLY REDUCED.
Bargains in Ladies'

MUSLIN AND MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

HOSIERY, PARASOLS, CORSETS, LADIES' LINEN SUITS, &C.

Handsome Linen Suits at $3 50 and upward.
Children's Linen Suits from $1 35 upward.
Entire stock of Hosiery at less than
COST OF IMPORTATION.
1,000 dozen Ladies' full regular made Hose, to be sold off at 25c.; former price 31c.
100 dozen Ladies' extra-long silk-clocked Balbriggan Hose, reduced to 48c.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
preparatory to altering and enlarging our premises.

REAL GUIPURE LACES,

All our own importation, at fully forty per cent. less than at any other house in the City.
Elegant patterns, full two inches wide, at 60c. and 65c.; worth 85c.
Elegant patterns, full two and a half inches wide, at 75c. to 85c.; worth fully $1.
Elegant patterns, full three inches wide, at $1 to $1 14; worth $1 35 to $1 50.
Elegant patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 22 to $1 50; worth full $1 75 to $2.
Together with an immense assortment, comprising over eighty different patterns up to 9 inches wide at the same proportionately low prices.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Samples sent by mail free on application.
We import our REAL LACES direct from the best European manufacturers, and sell the same at a small advance, as it is our aim to make our establishment the great
REAL REAL LACE HOUSE OF THE CITY.
BLACK SILK GIMP, FRINGES, BUTTONS, &C., at immense bargains.
KID GLOVES GREATLY REDUCED.
1,000 dozen Lupin seamless Kid Gloves, two-button and white tucked, reduced to $1 15, at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open, on MONDAY, June 10, SEVERAL NEW DESIGNS of EXTRA QUALITY.

PARIS MOQUETTE CARPETS,

just received, and they will make large additions to their

POPULAR STOCKS
of
FRENCH MOQUETTES, $3,
formerly $4 50 per yard.

FIVE FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $2 per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY, best quality, $1 30.

ENGLISH WILTONS, extra quality, only $3.

Best quality English
ROYAL WILTONS, $2 25.

RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS,
at proportionately low prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY

SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES.

THE BEST MAKES IMPORTED.

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

1 Line 50 cents, former price 80 cents.
1 Line 60 cents, former price $1.
1 Line 70 cents, former price $1 10.

Pure Silk and Wool, 2 Yards Wide.

1 Line $1 25, former price $2 25.
1 Line $1 50, former price $3.
1 Line $1 75, former price $3 50.

The above prices show the actual reductions made by us within one month.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367
between
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES } IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

As we desire to reduce our stock as much as possible before the close of the season, we have marked down entire lines of goods fully fifteen per cent.

We will open MONDAY MORNING new and very desirable lines of

Real Guipure and Thread Laces. Real and Italian Valenciennes Laces. French and Spanish Blonde Laces, Cluny Laces and Veiling Nets } FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Splendid assortment of
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
from 9c. a yard up to $2.
SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
GUIPURE BANDS, very choice stock.
APPLIQUE TIDIES, all sizes and shapes.

We are known to sell our Embroideries less than any other house in the City.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN.

An inspection of this department will convince ladies that we are offering a richer and larger variety at fully ten per cent. less than any other establishment in the City.

It will pay you to price our Parasols before purchasing elsewhere.

REAL BARGAINS

IN

LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS.	We have now in stock over fifty different styles, made from the most popular and newest materials; trimmed and gotten up in the latest and most fashionable manner, ranging in price from $2 75 to $25.	LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS.

White Lawn Suits, with Puffing, Tucking, and Embroidery, really elegant, at $6 50, $8, $10 50, and upward.

Lawn, Percale, and Calico Wrappers, very cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

90 dozen Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1 62 dozen, usual price $2 25.

75 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 25 dozen, worth $3.

125 dozen extra fine at $2 50 and $3 50 a dozen.

Having purchased an entire Case at a great Job Sale, we are offering them fully 20 per cent. less than they can be imported for.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, CHEMISETTES AND EMBROIDERED SETS,
Extremely Low Prices.
SPLENDID LINE OF PORTEMONNAIES,
Real Russia-Leather Books, at 80c. and 90c.,
Canvas and Russia-Leather Books, at 33c.

CHOICE STOCK OF FANS.

Elegant Vienna Fans at 21c., 28c., 31c., 40c. and 44c.,
Gilt Stick, Russia-Leather and other styles equally as cheap.

Especial attention is called to our
SPLENDID LINE OF MADE-UP
Real and Imitation Lace Goods,
Sleeves, Collars, Chemisettes,
Fichues, Capes, Ruffles and Bows.
Fine Lace Collars at 15c., 23c., 25c., 42c.

Making up all our Lace Goods, we are enabled to sell them greatly less than other stores.

UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENT.

Ladies before going to the country can save a great deal of time and trouble by inspecting our very extensive and elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Under-wear.

Comprising every article known as necessary to A Lady's Wardrobe. } In MUSLIN, LINEN and CAMBRIC.

Greatly below what ladies can make them up themselves.

We shall offer MONDAY MORNING some very desirable special bargains in CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS AND DRAWERS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AV. 367

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, June 10.
500 LAWN DRESSES, $2 25
each, upward.

500 PURE LINEN DITTO,
handsomely trimmed, $5 each upward.

PARIS and BERLIN made
POPLIN AND MOHAIR DRESSES, $15
each, upward.

Paris made
BLACK SILK WALKING SUITS, only $50.

Large invoice
NINE TUCK CAMBRIC SKIRTS only 75c.

Extra quality
UNIVERSAL DITTO, $1.

Large invoice
EMBROIDERED DITTO, equally attractive.

The prices of the greater portion of these are less than the cost of material, independent of making.

In addition to the above, every variety of NEW and ELEGANT NOVELTIES for LADIES', MISSES, CHILDREN'S and BOYS' WEAR received by each and every steamer.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

At Richard Meares',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,

You can purchase every article you want for Spring or Summer wear.

Ladies making purchases preparatory to leaving for the country, can find here the largest assortment, latest styles and lowest prices.

Having made large additions to our stock during the past week, we will open
MONDAY NEXT
specialties in our various departments.

Striped and Checked Silks, 75c. a yard; a bargain.
500 pieces Striped and Fancy Silks, $1 and $1 25 a yard; all colors; worth much more.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Black Grenadine, 38c., 50c. and 65c.
A large lot of Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks, 50c., 55c., 69c. and 70c.
Choice Styles of Dress Goods, 25c., 30c., 38c., 44c. and 50c.
Percales, Dolly Vardens and Calicoes, in richest patterns.
Fine Black Silks, $1 25, $1 38, very cheap goods.
Splendid quality of Black Silks, $1 50, $1 75; worth $2 25.
White-edge Lyons Silks, $2; worth $2 50, great bargains.
20 pieces gold-edge Lyons Silks, $3 and $3 54, twenty four inches wide; worth $4.
500 pieces choice patterns, best color prints, 12½c.

Lace Points, Sacques and Talmas.
150 very rich Llama and Lace Shawls, $13, purchased at the recent auction sales; worth $20.
Lace Sacques, $10, $12, $14, $15, very fine $18.

Millinery Goods, Flowers and Straw Goods.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FINE GOODS.
Newest shapes Bonnets and Round Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
Stylishly Trimmed Hats, $8 to $12; same as sold on Broadway, $10 to $20.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Now opening, all the new shades in Plain and Gros Grain.
Bonnet and Trimming Sash Ribbons, Rich Roman Ties and Sashes; one case just in.
Ladies' Windsor Ties, newest shades, 40c.; sold all over 65c. to 75c.
Rich Passementerie Trimmings, Gimps, &c.

UNDER-GARMENTS and CORSETS—Largest assortment and lowest prices.
100 dozen very good MUSLIN CHEMISES, rows of cording all round, 75c.—well finished. CHEMISES, Tucked front, fine muslin, 69c., 75c., 88c.
DRAWERS, good muslin, bias tucking. Cruster tucks, 65c.
Full-sized NIGHT-GOWNS, tucked back and front, $1 35.

CORSETS, in all the favorite and leading makes, very fine hand-made and woven Corsets, $1 50 to $2 25.
HOOP-SKIRTS and PANIERS, newest shapes, 50c. to 75c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Cambric, all styles.
Infants' Merino Cloaks, Lace Caps, &c.
Children's Linen Blouses, handsomely braided, in all colors, $1 50, $1 63, $1 75 and $2.
500 dozen White and Buff Lawn and Swiss Shirred Hats, for Ladies and Children, 38c.; usual price, 75c.
Children's Richly-braided Pique Suits, $2 25 to $3.
Ladies' handsome Linen and Lawn Suits, $5 to $10.

Real Laces, Hamburg Edgings, Neck Rufflings.
Now opening new and choice patterns.
One case Wide Guipure Laces, just received, 65c., 69c., 73c., 75c., 90c. and $1; a great bargain.

Hosiery, Gloves and Under-garments in every make.
Fine Kid Gloves, 65c.; splendid two buttons, $1.

House-keeping and Domestic Goods, Curtains and Curtain Laces, large assortment, at very low rates.
Large Linen Napkins and Towels, $1 to $2 a dozen.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined;
All the latest designs for ladies and children.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
(OUR ONLY STORE.)

DRY GOODS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

Respectfully announce to their customers and the public that they will offer

Great Inducements
IN
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
On MONDAY, June 10.

The season being now far advanced for their wholesale trade, they purpose removing the greater portion of their large stock from their WHOLESALE HOUSE, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, to their RETAIL HOUSE IN UNION-SQUARE, in order to close out the balance of their SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS, and make room for their Fall Goods, which are now being purchased by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BURNS in the

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN MARKETS.

Will continue to offer the following goods at a further reduction on former prices:

3,500 CASES OF STRAW GOODS, in Milan, Chip, Leghorn, and Hair, will be sold at less than cost.

ONE LOT OF LEGHORN FLATS, very fine goods, $2 25, $3, $4 and $5.

ONE LOT OF MILAN TURBANS, $2 and $2 50—extra fine goods.

ONE LOT KIRKLAND SHADE HATS, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

ONE LOT OF DOLPHINS, IN FINE MILAN, $1 25 and $1 50.

SEVERAL LOTS OF BOYS' AND MISSES' MILAN, LEGHORN AND ROUGH-AND-READY BRAIDS, trimmed and untrimmed, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2.

RIBBONS.

2,500 CARTONS OF RIBBONS, at a reduction of 25 to 33 per cent.

ONE LOT OF SEVEN-INCH COLORED GROS GRAINS, $1 and $1 25, worth $1 25 and $1 50.

ONE LOT OF SEVEN-INCH, ALL BOILED, WARRANTED ALL SILK, 95c., worth $1 25.

ONE LOT OF PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 50c., worth $1 25.

ONE LOT OF SCOTCH PLAIDS, 95c., worth $1 25.

ONE LOT OF ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, $1 25, worth $1 75.

ONE LOT OF FANCY AND ROMAN SASHES, damaged, former price $7 50, will be sold for $1 50.

ONE LOT OF BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, Nos. 12 and 16, 30c. and 35c., worth 40c. and 5 c.

ONE LOT OF RICH GROS GRAIN TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new and delicate shades, including Peacock Green, Paradise Blue, Sages, &c., &c., equally low.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Are now offering their large and elegant assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, their own importation, at a reduction of fifty per cent.

LACES.

Extra bargains in their LACE DEPARTMENT. Having made large purchases at the late auction sales, will offer great inducements in

BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES.

ONE LOT, 150 pieces, from one to five inches wide, real FRENCH GOODS, from 50c. to $3 50 per yard—less than GOLD COST.

ONE LOT OF PARASOL COVERS, very choice patterns, at half the original cost.

ONE LOT OF REAL LLAMA SHAWLS and Sacques, from $10 to $60—less than cost of importation.

SPANISH LACE VAILS AND SCARFS, YACHT LACES.

New patterns in SPANISH and COLORED CLUNY LACES.

ONE JOB LOT, 5,000 yards, of HAMBURG EDGINGS, 10c. per yard and upward. Extraordinary bargains.

ONE LOT OF WHITE PIQUES, 35c. per yard, worth 65c.

ONE LOT OF VICTORIA LAWNS, 25c. per yard, worth 35c.

Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEMSTITCHED, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $2 75 per dozen and upward.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Are now offering the balance of their large importation of DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, comprising FRINGES, GIMPS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c., at a reduction of fifty per cent. ONE LOT OF WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS at Half Price.

Millinery Ornaments. Jet Sets, Fans, Hair Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Porte-monnaies, &c., &c., all greatly reduced prices.

N. B.—All goods sold to Milliners and Dress-makers in our retail house will be charged at our wholesale prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

UNION-SQUARE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN FOR NEXT WEEK'S SALES.

500 PIECES FRENCH MOHAIRS,

STRIPED AND PLAIN.

300 PIECES STRIPED GRENADINES.

250 PIECES PONGEE,

IN ALL SILK AND SILK AND WOOL,

AND

TEN CASES JAPANESE SILKS

OF THE BEST QUALITY, AT

HALF MARCH PRICES.

A FULL LINE OF

CHECK AND STRIPE SILKS,

FROM 75 CENTS.

OUR CHOICEST GOODS REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50. OTHER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LLAMA LACE POINTS AND SACQUES,

FRESH GOODS AND THE LATEST DESIGNS.

IN OUR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT WILL BE SHOWN SOME ESPECIAL NOVELTIES IN THE SEA-SIDE AND WATERING-PLACE WEAR.

AT THE

POPULAR CARPET STORE,

NO. 193 BOWERY,

Three doors below Grand-st.

A fine lot of Check and White Mattings, just landed, for 25 cents per yard. A choice lot Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 25 per yard. Body Brussels, in new designs, $2 per yard. The stock is replete with all the new designs of Ingrains and Three-Plys at popular prices. All goods guaranteed as represented.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NOURISHMENT for invalids and families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Ten Per Cent.

NEBRASKA COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds offer a safe and desirable security for investors. For sale by

SAUNDERS,
HARDENBERGH
& KING,
BANKERS,
112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

$150.000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,
At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16, instant.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, June 5, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF Registered Bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, June 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due July 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a Coin Check for the amount of interest due. All bondholders who have changed their post-office address since Jan. 1, 1872, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 7TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, June 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 to 10, inclusive. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

The New-York State LOAN AND TRUST CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances. Checks upon this Company pass through the Clearing-house.

This Company is authorized by law to accept and execute all trusts of every description.

To receive deposits, allowing interest on the same, to loan and advance money or securities and credits upon real or personal property; to receive upon storage or deposit bullion, specie, stocks, bonds, and certificates or evidences of debt.

The Company will also take charge of all kinds of securities for safe keeping, collect coupons and interest, also rents, annuities and mortgages, remitting for the same, or crediting in account, as may be desired.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company has a paid up cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and by its charter has perpetual succession; all its operations are under the direction of a responsible Board of Trustees, and EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES OF ESTATES, GUARDIANS OF INFANTS, MARRIED WOMEN, AGENTS having charge of estates, FEMALES, and others unaccustomed to business, will find it to their advantage to keep their accounts with this Company, affording as it does all the security of a bank with the advantage of accumulation of interest on their accounts.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
S. D. BABCOCK,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. R. TRAVERS,	WM. T. GARNER,
THOS. DICKSON,	H. A. HURLBUT,
G. G. HAVEN,	W. H. TILLINGHAST,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,	H. C. FAHENSTOCK,

WM. F. DRAKE.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and Interest Coupons promptly paid semi-annually in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK.

Prime Investment Securities a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

The annual election for directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at

THE BANKING-HOUSE
Avenue D, corner of 10th-st.,
Wednesday, June 12, 1872,

Polls open from 12 A. M. to 2. P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed-oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.

(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON.
A majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, June 10, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 289 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

ST. ETIENNE PARK, STATEN ISLAND. —Lots and villa plots for sale in the new French settlement, St. Etienne Park, delightfully situated on the bay. The Park laid out on a highly ornamental plan; commands from every villa site a view of truly magnificent surroundings. A great number of lots have been sold, and improvements commenced. Prominent among which are those of the STATEN ISLAND SILK COMPANY, a colony of capitalists and artisans from St. Etienne, France. Prices, $50 to $100 per lot and upward (monthly installments.) The new railroad from Jersey City will bring St. Etienne Park within thirty minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., when these lots will bring as many thousands as they are now worth hundreds. For maps and particulars apply to H. J. BEGLY, No. 29 Nassau-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—$7,500—$3,500 MORTGAGE.—For sale, a new two-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 15x15; 10 feet ceiling first floor; second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOTEL at a fashionable watering-place, with 2½ acres of land; all necessary out-buildings; small farm near New-York City will be taken in part payment. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE minutes from the depot and near the Sound, a cottage-house, eleven rooms, furnished or unfurnished; three-quarters acre ground in garden and choice fruit. Inquire of the owner, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, perfect in all requirements, large grounds, garden planted, stable, &c.; near depot.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—DOCK FOOT OF WEST 54TH-st.; any number of lots required; 200 feet of water-front; possession immediately; office, barn containing twelve stalls, lime and other sheds on the premises. Apply to D. F. DICKE, 11th-av. and 52d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

Knickerbocker Express for sale, the owner having other business. Apply at No. 223 West 53d-st., or No. 313 Canal-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, PREMises No. 167 East 84th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., four stores and basement, 25x60, for manufacturing purposes. Inquire on premises.
J. MITCHELL.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WITH CAPITAL, say $2,800, can secure a partnership in a first-class specialty, which can be made to pay $10,000 per annum. Address S. B. H., Post-office Box No. 3,439.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

A plot of four lots near the Circle at 59th-st., also plots all along the line of the same.
Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

AT NO. 1,284 BROADWAY.
LOTS ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
8TH-AV. AND INTERSECTING STREETS; also,
on
5TH, MADISON AND 4TH AVS.,
in plots and singly.

A. WARNER PLATT,
NO. 1,284 BROADWAY, Between 33d and 34th Sts.

LOTS ON THE PARK.
(ON 5TH AND 8TH AVS., 59TH AND 110TH STS.)
ALSO,
On the Grand Boulevard,
MOST DESIRABLY LOCATED.
For sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,
SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL LOTS on 151st and 152d sts., with fine improvements, consisting of an ELEGANT HOUSE, PRIVATE STABLE, HOT-HOUSE, FINE GARDEN; plenty of fruit, and is within 125 feet of St. Nicholas-av.; high ground.
AS AN INVESTMENT.
This property will be very valuable.
PRICE LOW AND TERMS EASY.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

Central Park Lots.

For sale, plots of lots on 8th-av., fronting the Park. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

A FINE LARGE STORE....MURRAY-ST.
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
FIVE STORIES...and...GOOD BASEMENT.
In Perfect Order....Immediate Possession.
Inquire of F. PHILLIPS..245 Broadway, New-York.

8TH-AV. AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS !!!!

Also,
Grand Boulevard lots at lowest rates at 62d, 71st, 82d, 99th and 145th sts.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

J. W. WOODWARD,
No. 735 6th-av.,
makes a specialty of up-town lots and first-class residences. Offers two houses in 56th-st.; one in 51st and 58th sts., near 5th-av.; desirable lots in 54th, 35th, 65th, 69th, 78th, 131st, 132d, 142d, 143d sts., &c.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE FOR SALE, near 5th-av., in 33d-st., 30x60x100; brown stone, high stoop, with modern finish, and very desirable; will sell low to a prompt buyer.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A CHOICE LOCALITY.—FOR SALE, near 5th-av., in 47th-st., a four-story brown-stone house, 25x10x100, first-class in all respects; price reasonable.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NINETY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN Central Park and the Grand Boulevard. Ten full lots for sale at $4,000 each. Terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE, TWO FULL FRONTS
ON THE
6TH-AV. BOULEVARD,

near 125th-st.; also, lots on the 7th-av. Boulevard.
For full particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

AN ENTIRE FRONT ON RIVERSIDE PARK, for sale at a very low figure.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICulars of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis; also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—HOUSES ON 5TH-AV., (SOME CORners.) near the following streets: 8th-st., 14th-st., 26th-st., 39th-st., 45th-st., 49th-st., 56th-st., and at 62d and 84th-sts., fronting Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS, FRONTING THE Central Park, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G. and H.

WEST-END-AV.

For sale, several desirable plots on this new avenue. For maps and full particulars apply to

JOHN McCLAVE,
NO. 44 PINE-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE in one of the choicest localities in Brooklyn for sale; richly furnished throughout; price about $20,000; terms easy; would rent to a desirable tenant or exchange for a place or lots to build not exceeding $5,000. H. H. CHILDS, No. 206 Broadway, Room 9.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale at No. 1,184 BROADWAY, under the Sturtevant House. Call and see it.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS,
DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

A. HYNARD,
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV.. 309 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y.
Opposite West Point,
Will open for the season June 5.
Good rooms yet unengaged. Address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Garrison, N. Y.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

COOPER COTTAGE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Opposite the depot, is now open.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD.
Terms, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week.
C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York.
Fourth season opens June 1, 1872.
Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.
After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.
This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.
D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

LAUREL HOUSE, CAUTERSKILL FALLS,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, NEW-YORK.
This popular mountain retreat is now open for the season.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat.
L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT THE MANsion House, Red Bank; bathing-house attached to premises; fine fishing, boating, &c.; terms moderate. Send for circular stating all particulars to CHARLES W. SCOTT, proprietor, Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, or to ALBERT F. DAWSON, No. 31 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

"HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Tarrytown, May 15. Application for board and treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

THE OAK GROVE COTTAGES AT Highland Falls, N. Y., one and one-half miles from West Point, and near Cozzens' Landing, will be open June 10, for the accommodation of those desiring board for the Summer. Address ROBERT DONALD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

BELMONT HALL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open. Rooms en suite and singly; fronts the bay; thirty minutes' from Dey-st., near landing.

BOARDERS WANTED.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, healthy climate, fine scenery; two and a half hours from New-York. Address G. B. B., Lock-box No. 47, Danbury, Conn.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ADDRESS LEBAnon House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER, owning a capacious mansion in a retired, romantic and mountainous district in Morris County, New-Jersey, one hour from the City, by rail, and contiguous to pleasant towns, with fine drives; would rent, furnished, or board a family or two for the Summer season, on very moderate terms; ample grounds, barns and stables; this locality, for salubrity and health, cannot be surpassed. Address S. A. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE.—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

A LADY OCCUPYING FOR THE SUMmer a house delightfully situated near the ocean will take, in addition to the family of the owner of the premises, a few boarders, adults, or children without nurses. Address K. T. J., Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or J. ANGEVINE, Bank of Republic, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FARM HOUSE, One mile from depot on Harlem Railroad, one hour and a half from City. Address B., Box 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—ROOMS AND board No. 15 Philo-st., from $10 to $15. Mrs. LAWRENCE, late of 32d-st., New-York. References, Mr. Wright, Paying Teller, Park Bank.

A LADY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, with large, airy rooms, at Cornwall, N. Y., will take a few boarders who value quiet and comfort. Inquire at No. 129 East 10th-st., City.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE SEA-SHORE, where there is good bathing, for two ladies and child seven years; Deal or vicinity preferred. Address, with terms, G. C. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall; convenient to steam-boats and railroad. The house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c., good garden, ice-house filled, and all necessary out-buildings. To be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT moderate rent, for the Summer, or per annum, a furnished cottage, delightfully located; large grounds, well shaded, perfectly healthy; unsurpassed for children; garden, and an abundance of fruit. Address D., Montclair, N. J.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, pleasantly located near depot, well shaded, and all modern improvements, in Plainfield, N. J. Address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED BRICK Mansard-roof house, near Fulton-av., on the hill; also, one partially furnished; each house contains ten rooms, all improvements; fine location for a physician or dentist; owner going to Europe; will rent to a responsible party from $700 to $900. Inquire at Haven's real estate office, No. 335 Fulton-av.

$250 FOR SUMMER RESIDENCE and grounds, desirably located on the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank, and a pleasant drive from Long Branch; to let for the season. Inquire of WM. A. LEWIS, No. 134 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET LOW—AT KEYPORT, ON THE Bay, a house with ten rooms; three-fourths acre ground; very heavily shaded; within three minutes of landing. Apply at THOMAS MILLER'S, corner 22d-st. and 6th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS OR two years, one of the finest places in Stamford, on Strawberry Hill. Ten acres and buildings, &c. Fine view of Sound. Horses and carriages if desired. For particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly-painted; superior location. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIVERY STABLE STOCK TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.—The entire contents of the Park-avenue Livery Stable, consisting of barouches, phaetons, landaus, clarences, sleighs, horses, harness and robes, on TUESDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 451 4th-av.

FOR SALE—STYLISH PAIR OF BAY horses, over sixteen hands, six and seven years old. To be seen at private stable, No. 29 West 44th-st., RYAN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PARlor and bedroom, with board; and a single room well furnished; bath, &c.; also a physician's office with reception-room furnished; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 West 36th-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

WORTH HOUSE,
No. 202 5th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.—Elegant rooms, with good table and attendance at greatly reduced rates, during Summer months, to families and single gentlemen; transient, $3 per day; lodgings, $1 per day; full board, $25 to $40 per week for gentleman and wife.

A WIDOW LADY OWNING AN ELEgant house, too large for herself and daughter, will let one or two rooms to gentlemen; location first class; breakfast and tea, if desired; terms low to desirable parties; references exchanged. No. 348 East 50th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor on second floor for the Summer or year, in first-class location, with private table, (also rooms for gentlemen,) address L. L., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES in the City for Summer boarding is at No. 41 West 26th-st.; pleasant rooms, excellent table at reasonable prices. Baths of all kinds when desired.

NO. 158 EAST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs.—Gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at moderate prices.

NO. 220 2D-AV.—LARGE BACK PARLOR as physician's office; also, rooms and board, or table board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; references.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Desirable rooms, with board, at Summer prices, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 46 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.—MRS. M. B. SUMNER has one suite with private table; also, three fine rooms for single gentlemen at Summer prices.

NO. 315 WEST 27TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated also; house has all modern improvements.

TWO ROOMS, WITH DRESSING-ROOM, TO RENT.—To gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in private family; low Summer prices. Call at No. 362 Lexington-av.

A FURNISHED ROOM, ON SECOND floor of house No. 98 West 11th-st.; southern exposure, large closets, &c.; very pleasant; to let to one or two gentlemen; family private.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV. —A few well-furnished rooms to let in a private French family; good table and moderate charges; reference required.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, a suite of rooms and one single room, without board to gentlemen; references required. Call at No. 43 West 19th-st.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family, occupying first-class house, offer to let, with good board, back parlor; other rooms, en suite or singly, at summer prices.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, TWO large handsomely-furnished rooms on the second floor, with bath-room adjoining, with or without board; reference exchanged.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, richly furnished, Axminster and Brussels carpets, with or without board; references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, a third-story and other rooms to families, or single gentlemen; table d'hôte at 6; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 115 East 12th-st., will let to two gentlemen, with board, a large front room, with smaller one adjoining. References given and required.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on first and second floors, with or without private table, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 36 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOM NEAR Gramercy Park, without board, are to be had. Apply by letter to L. E., care of Needham & Son, No. 143 East 23d-st.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH-ST.—TO LET—TWO nne large rooms, elegantly furnished, and suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Family first class and terms moderate.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 315 WEST 19TH-ST.—A WIDOW lady will let furnished rooms, second-floor front and back parlor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; few boarders.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; price moderate; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a desirable second floor. Apply at No. 118 West 43d-st. Location excellent.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, NEWLY-FURnished apartments; modern conveniences. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let, furnished, with board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, with first-class board, at Summer prices, to gentlemen or families. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

NO. 138 AMITY-ST.—A SECOND-STORY front room to rent furnished, with or without board; convenient to two lines of cars.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST., WITH BOARD—Two front rooms; also, single room; Summer prices.

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS IN A first-class house in the finest part of the city at No. 125 Grove-st., Jersey City.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Elegant furnished rooms to let, in suites or single, with board, at Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be obtained, with home comforts, at No. 59 Grove-st.

NO. 307 WEST 12TH-ST., ABINGDON-PLACE—Two furnished hall rooms with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, near Union-square.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—VERY desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITHOUT board. No. 77 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD MICROSCOPE, MAGnifying from 400 to 10,000 times the area, $5; a necessity for every intelligent family; send for price list. MCALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
JOSH HART..........................Lessee and Manager
CHICAGO,
a decided success.
CHICAGO,
houses crowded from parquet to dome.
CHICAGO,
the most exciting sensation ever produced.
CHICAGO,
the finest paintings ever exhibited.
CHICAGO,
the finest dioramic effects ever seen.
CHICAGO,
unanimously pronounced the greatest piece of art ever seen on the stage.
CHICAGO,
the most artistic company ever concentrated.
CHICAGO,
in point of art, is matchless.
CHICAGO,
a drama, panorama and diorama,
Introducing
Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
and a powerful company.
CHICAGO,
the audience spell-bound with excitement.
CHICAGO,
the great FIRE SCENE,
THE BURNING BUILDINGS,
THE RESCUE.
THE RELIEF-TRAIN AND LOCOMOTIVE.
NO DANGER. NO DANGER.
Although the stage resembles one solid mass of fire and smoke, there is
NO FIRE USED.

CHICAGO,
CHICAGO,
CHICAGO,
BEFORE THE FIRE,
DURING THE FIRE,
AFTER THE FIRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8,
And every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
PRICES THE SAME AS USUAL.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 25c.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
W. W. SEGUIN & CO..........Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOTT.........................Business Manager
ENGLISH OPERA. ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Verdi's popular opera,
IL TROVATORE! IL TROVATORE!
Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin,
Miss Schofield, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler,
Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. Arthur Howell.
Supported by a carefully selected Orchestra and Chorus.
MR. ANTHONY REIFF, JR.....Musical Conductor
TROVATORE. TUESDAY. TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARTHA.
In active rehearsal—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; secured at No. 114 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway, and Opera-house.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK,
AND GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES,
IN FORTUNIO.
NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK,
NEW BALLET.
PROF. FABER'S MARVELOUS TALKING MACHINE,
which speaks any language, laughs and sings.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

NEW MUSIC.—"MY SONG," AS SUNG BY Mrs. Chas. Moulton, one of the choicest gems of song ever published. Price, 50 cents. "The Absent One," a favorite song of Mrs. Moulton's. Price, 40 cents. "Horace Greeley's Grand March," with excellent portrait. Price, 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM—Landing at 11th-st. each way.—The new and splendid steamers SYLVAN DELL, GLEN, and GROVE will, on and after SUNDAY, May 5, 1872, leave Peck-slip for Harlem hourly and half-hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Last boat leaves Peck-slip at 7 P. M. for Harlem.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare, for the Excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, June 9, at 9 A. M., and 33d-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAMER NELLY WHITE will commence her regular SUNDAY trips June 16. For time and landings see advertisement next week.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

EDUCATION IN NORTH GERMANY. —Mrs. LEVERSON'S Institute for young ladies, and for young gentlemen under thirteen years of age.
THIERGARTEN-ST., HANOVER.
For prospectuses and further particulars, address
DR. M. R. LEVERSON,
No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 14.)

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SIX years' experience in the practical teaching of the French language, desires a situation as French and drawing teacher in New-York, or near neighborhood; unexceptionable references. Apply to Prof. F. G. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

NO. 62 BOWERY—PAINE'S COLLEGE—Young men fitted for business; foreigners taught the American system of book-keeping and all English branches. Ladies' department day and evening.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Natural History in Sport made Science in earnest.—A thoroughly qualified teacher is willing to give, during the vacation months, practical field instruction in natural history and geology, to classes or to single pupils. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, (GERMAN graduate,) remaining in the City during her Summer vacation, wishes to find one or two pupils; she instructs in French, German, music, and the English branches; excellent City references. Address MADEMOISELLE, West side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SCIENCES. —A teacher with excellent references desires to make arrangements to teach mineralogy, geology, zoology, &c., in private schools. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

COAL.

STOVE	$5 50	FURNACE	$5 00
GRATE & EGG	5 00	CHESTNUT	4 75

Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.—No. 54 1-2 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
Fourth week of the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
ENOCH ARDEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A FAREWELL MATINEE PERFORMANCE
on WEDNESDAY next, June 12, at 1½,
will be extended by Mr. BOOTH to
the Veteran Actor,
Mr. D. C. ANDERSON,
AS A TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT,
in view of his retirement from this theatre and the profession he has graced for over forty years. For this occasion
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his reappearance in the comedy of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
The entertainment concluding with
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
as ENOCH ARDEN,
in the fourth act of that play.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES
OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 10—999th time.
TUESDAY—Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8.
Two performances for the
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX,
who will appear as Wormwood in the LOTTERY TICKET, and for the 1001st and last time as Humpty Dumpty.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..............................J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, at 8 o'clock.
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
When a new and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF THE SEASON AND OF
ARTICLE 47.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, LAST MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND OF ARTICLE 47.

WALLACK'S.
THE LONG STRIKE
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN,
must soon be withdrawn to make room for Watts Phillips' great drama
ON THE JURY.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD.
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinées Thursday only.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE piano-forte manufacturers will be held June 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monument House, No. 6 Union-square. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. FRED. HAZELTON, President.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
SPRING RACES, 1872.
The Spring meeting will be held at Jerome Park on the following days in June:
SATURDAY, 1ST,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH,
SATURDAY, 8TH,
TUESDAY, 11TH,
THURSDAY 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH.
First race, each day, promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES,
June 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
Special trains to above races will leave Grand Central Depot each race day at 1½ and 2 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Fare for round trip, 40 cents. Fourth-av. City cars run direct to depot.
E C. BUCKHOUT,
Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONISTS UP THE HUDSON will find the groves at Iona Island the most attractive, and always in perfect order. Messrs. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts., are our only agents for letting our groves. HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Proprietors of Iona Island.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

WM. A. POND & CO.
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ONE HUNdred new and second-hand Pianos to rent by the month or quarter, and the rent applied to purchase when desired. Organs and Pianos to rent at from $3 to $12 per month. No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms: "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

THE VIOLIN TAUGHT FREE IN twelve lessons by Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 240 West 50th-st. Class every Monday at 4 o'clock for boys. Evening at 8 for gentlemen. Instruments furnished. Come and try.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st, near 9th-av.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organ, to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 219 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTEEL English girl to take care of one child, and do plain sewing, or to assist a lady in the care of her house; useful in many ways; salary not so much an object as a comfortable and respectable home; excellent references from present employer. Call at No. 349 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business; best of reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 120 East 19th-st., nea Irving-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position a housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; n objection to the country; the West preferred; refe ence exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 156 Time Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUN dress, gentlemen's or families' washing; does u linens and all kinds of fineries in superior style; firs class City references. Call or address LAUNDRESS at the private residence, 222 4th-av., corner of 18th-s

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLAS cook in a private family; country preferred Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 4 Eas 22d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN a situation as waiter in a hotel or private family or in any light capacity. Apply at No. 10 Broadwa second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT able man as porter; is not afraid of work, strict ly temperate; can procure the best of reference. Ad dress A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATIO by a single man; satisfactory references give Address C. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN RE cently from the South, a situation as coachma or to work on a farm. Call at No. 543 6th-av., secon floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING JEW elry house, a young man who understands kee ing books and who is willing to make himself gene ally useful. Address Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & EMIGH'S ICE-CREAM
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Superior in quality and below the prices of an other establishment. Families, hotels, restaurants church entertainments and the trade supplied. De pots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. Chatham-st.

THE TURF.

Exciting Sport at the Jerome Park Races Yesterday.

Harry Bassett Wins the Westchester Cup—His Description and Pedigree—Other Winners were Mate, Tubman, and Lochiel.

The weather was so promising yesterday morning that the races at Jerome Park became an irrestible temptation to all who were so much masters of themselves as to be able to go. Such numbers flocked there as are seldom seen, except at the opening and at the closing of the meeting, and there was an unusual number of visitors who came in carriages. It may be that the attraction was the race for the Westchester Cup, in which the famous Virginian horse *Harry Bassett* was entered. But this is doubtful, since experience has shown that the goodliest company seldom comes to the best racing displays. Truly the good folks of New-York have much to be grateful for. It may be possible to find race-courses equal to Jerome Park, but the drive there is through scenes of cultivated beauty, whose equal no city in the world can show. Nor have they been developed to their extreme of loveliness by any means. The boulevards are still what Johnson would term inchoate as regards details of ornamentation, and the trees in the Park are not fully grown. So that the next generation will go to their races through a landscape even surpassing that which is unrolled before our eyes.

The track, as might have been expected from the fierce rains of Friday night, was in a terrible condition. All the morning it was carefully harrowed and raked in vain attempts to get rid of the water that lay in pools and obstinately refused to evaporate. In spite of this the contests were extremely exciting, especially the second, which was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for a purse of $600. There was an entry of five horses, among them one by Mr. McDaniel, named *Tubman*, which brought very little in the pool-selling, and was despised of all. This perverse beast fell in the rear at the start, and instead of running commenced a series of lion-like bounds, in consequence of which it was in the rear of all by about 200 yards. It suddenly made up its mind, when the race was half over, that this was a mistake, and started on a gallop of such tremendous speed that it actually overtook all its horses, and came in a winner on a strong pull, to the intense delight of the colored people of Virginia, who accompany Mr. McDaniel's horses in the capacity of grooms, jockeys, and stable help. The Westchester Cup was won by *Harry Bassett* from Mr. Harper's *Lyttleton*, who ran gamely over the two miles and a quarter at the tail of the favorite, but was never able to force *Harry* into anything but a fast canter. *Lyttleton* is the stable companion of *Longfellow*, and it was thought by many that Mr. Harper entered him without any hope of winning, simply to feel the chances for *Longfellow*.

The four races on the programme consisted of a dash of a mile and a quarter for three-year olds, which had three starters; a dash of a mile and three-quarters, with five starters; the Westchester Cup, which had two starters, (*Harry Bassett* and *Lyttleton*,) and a hurdle race of a mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles, in which six horses contested. Considering the condition of the track, the time was very good, the best average for the mile being made in the Westchester Cup. The following are the details:

FIRST RACE.

Inaugurating the day's sport was the dash of a mile and a quarter, purse of $500 for three-year olds; entrance money to second horse; winners of $500 to carry three pounds extra; of $1,000, five pounds; of the Ladies' Stakes, seven pounds; of the Belmont Stakes, ten pounds. There were but three entries, and they were J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. *Elsie*, by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *La Grand Duchesse*, by *Lexington*; Mr. M. H. Sanford's b. c. *Mate*, by imp. *Australian*, out of *Mattie Gross*, by *Lexington*; and D. J. Crouse's b. f. *Margin*, by *Revolver*, out of *Plowman's* dam. The betting was very even between *Elsie* and Mr. Sanford's colt. Sometimes one and then the other would be taken as first choice. *Margin* was well considered, and sold low. The following prices will show in what estimation the contestants were held:

Elsie	$260	$200	$155
Australian colt	200	255	155
Margin	60	70	50
Total	$520	$525	$360

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell *Elsie* got off first, *Margin* second and the *Australian* colt third. As they reached the furlong-pole, *Elsie* showed two lengths away from *Margin*, who was the same distance from the colt. When they came past the stand *Elsie* was still leading, and *Margin* was four lengths from the colt, the latter making a waiting race of it. As they went round the turn *Elsie* kept making the pace and rushed away five lengths, passing the quarter-pole that distance ahead, *Margin* still second and the colt five lengths behind him. As they came to the bluff the colt began to close upon *Margin*, and the latter bolting, went by him. The colt now went up to *Elsie*, and as they went out of sight he was within three lengths of her. When they reappeared but a length of space separated them, *Margin* a long way off. When they reached the three-quarter pole, the colt came up with *Elsie*, and headed her on the homestretch. A fine struggle ensued between them up the homestretch. As they reached the furlong-pole, the colt came away, and, despite the efforts of *Elsie*, won the race by a length, *Margin* beaten off. Time—2:23½. Taking into consideration the state of the track, the race was a very fast one, as it averaged 1:54¾ to the mile.

SUMMARY.

First Race—Purse $500, for three-year olds; entrance money to second horse; winners of $500 to carry three pounds; of $1,000, five pounds; of the Ladies' Stakes, seven pounds; of the Belmont Stakes, ten pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Mate by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington. Heyward. 1
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Elsie, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington. Lakeland............ 2
D. J. Crouse's b. f. Margin, by Revolver, out of Plowman's dam, by Ringgold. Palmer......... 3
Time—2:23½.

SECOND RACE.

The second event prominent on the card was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, purse $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, in which there were the following five to face the starter, viz.: Carroll & Coar's br. h. *Ortolan*, five years, by *Doneraile*, out of *Canary Bird*, by imp. *Albion*; Bacon & Holland's br. h. *Frank Hampton*, five years, by imp. *Aysgarth*, dam by *Charlie Ball*; D. McDaniel's b. c. *Tubman*, four years, by *War Dance*, out of *Lass of Sidney*, by imp. *Knight of St. George*; Mr. Stanhope's b. c. *Frogtown*, by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *Ada Cheatham*, by *Lexington*, and Henry Blandy's ch. h. *Tom Boston*, five years, by *Frank Boston*, out of *Prelude*, by *Cruiser*. The race was such an open one between these excellent entries, especially in the mud, that the betting on the result was very close, but *Ortolan* was generally taken as first choice, in consequence of the fine display he made in the Fordham Handicap on the first day of the meeting. *Frank Hampton*, who was a good winner at the South, had many backers, and being a large and powerfully-built horse, his backers were confident of his winning on a heavy track. The following pools, sold just before the race, will show the status of each horse in the opinions of the professionals:

Ortolan	$500	$300
Frank Hampton	565	350
Tubman	270	175
Frogtown	320	275
Tom Boston	80	50
Total	$1,725	$1,150

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the extra or three-quarter track, running in front of the stand to the foot of the bluff. After three false attempts the flag fell, and *Tom Boston* went off first, but *Frogtown* immediately rushed to the front, with *Ortolan* second. When they had reached the bluff *Ortolan* went to the front, with *Frogtown* second, *Tom Boston* third, *Frank Hampton* fourth, and *Tubman* fifth. They then went out of sight, and on reappearing, and as they came round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole, he was still making the pace in the lead, *Boston* and *Frogtown* second and third, and lapped, *Frank Hampton* fourth, ten lengths off, and *Tubman* waiting behind him. As they came round and up the stretch *Tubman* made play and challenged *Hampton* for the fourth place. When they came past the stand *Ortolan* was a length and a half in front of *Frogtown*, he being two lengths away from *Tom Boston*, who was eight lengths in advance of *Tubman* and *Hampton*, who were together. When they went round the turn *Frogtown* went up to *Ortolan* and lapped him and kept in that position past the quarter-pole. *Tubman* in the meantime left *Frank Hampton*, and, going like a streak of lightning, passed the lot, and assumed the lead as they went out of sight. When they were again seen *Tubman* was still leading, and came to the three-quarter pole two lengths away from *Frogtown*, with *Hampton* up third and getting the whip, *Ortolan* and *Boston* out of the race. Coming up the homestretch, *Frank Hampton* passed *Frogtown* and took second place, but could not overtake *Tubman*, who won by two lengths; *Frank Hampton* second, six lengths in front of *Frogtown* third, *Ortolan* fourth and *Tom Boston* fifth, the two latter beaten by a long distance. Time—3:21½.

SUMMARY.

Second Race—Purse $600; entrance money to second horse; to carry 100 pounds; one mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniel's b. h. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George. Roe......................... 1
Bacon & Holland's br. h. Frank Hampton, 5 years, by imp. Aysgarth, dam by Charlie Ball. Richardson......................... 2
W. F. Stanhope's br. c. Frogtown, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. Lakeland......................... 3
Carroll & Coar's br. h. Ortolan, 5 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion. Hickman......................... 4
H. Blundy's ch. h. Tom Boston, 5 years, by Frank Boston, dam Prelude, by Cruiser. Walter....... 5
Time—3:21½.

THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

And now came the race which the spectators were on the *qui vive* to see, although it was likely to prove a hollow affair; but the grand reputation of the "conquering hero," *Harry Bassett*, was sufficient to draw upon the enthusiasm of the lovers of the turf, both male and female, and when the nonpareil made his appearance upon the track every eye was scanning every point in his superb conformation, and expectation sat eagerly watching for the starter to send him off. His competitor, *Lyttleton*, was scarcely noticed, although fast and reliable, but he was but as a star dimmed by the lustre of a noonday sun. It is unnecessary to say that few had the temerity to bet a dollar against *Bassett*. A few pools were sold at the following exorbitant odds:

Harry Bassett	$900	$1,050	$650
Lyttleton	100	150	110

The bell rings for the horses to take their positions, and the starter, with his flag, goes down to the three-quarter pole, and is slowly followed by the three contestants. They arrive at the post, and all is ready. The flag goes down, and "they are off" is shouted from a thousand throats. They come rattling up the stretch, with *Bassett* showing the way, and *Lyttleton* close upon him, and when they came past the stand the former was half a length in front. As they went round the turn, *Bassett* got a length away, but *Lyttleton* went for him, and headed the hero at the quarter-pole. Coming round the bluff *Bassett* went away again as if to show his competitor that he had no business with him. They went out of sight with *Bassett* leading a length, but on the turn *Lyttleton* lapped his quarter. Coming up the stretch for the second time *Bassett* was going easy and not fully extended, while *Lyttleton* was kept forcing the pace as much as he was able in the mud. They passed the stand with *Bassett* still leading half a length, which position he maintained round to the quarter-pole when he got away two lengths from *Littleton* as they came under the bluff. It was apparent that *Lyttleton* had no chance, for the great horse was playing with him. As they went round the lower turn, *Lyttleton* got a little closer to *Bassett*, and up the stretch for home he made strenuous efforts to catch him, but without avail, for *Bassett*, although going easy, would not let him get nearer than his tail, and thus he won amidst the cheers of the multitude. The time was 4:18¼.

SUMMARY.

Third Race—The Westchester Cup.—A sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 1st March; two miles and a quarter.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 108 pounds. Roe......................... 1
John Harper's b. h. Lyttleton, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fanny Holton, by Lexington, 114 pounds. Sample......................... 2
Time—4:18¼.

WINNERS OF THE WESTCHESTER CUP.

The first race for the Westchester Cup was run in 1867, and was won by Mr. M. H. Sanford's gr. h. *Loadstone*, by *Lexington*.

There were four starters, and the time was 4:10¾. In 1868 the "fat philosopher," Dr. Weldon, won the cup with his fine horse *Local*, by *Lightning*. He beat a field of four in 4:03¾. In 1869 Col. J. J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, Mo., captured the prize with *The Banshee*, by *Lexington*, also beating a field of four in 4:19½. In 1870, Mr. W. R. Babcock's ch. h. *Helmbold*, by imp. *Australian*, out of *Lavender*, by *Wagner*, won it in 4:11, beating a field of four. Last year Mr. Sanford, for the second time, claimed the treasure with *Preakness*, by *Lexington*, out of *Bay Leaf*, by *Yorkshire*, who beat *Helmbold* and *Glenelg* in 4:15¼. The race of yesterday was, therefore, the sixth contest for the cup, and the fourth time that a *Lexington* colt has carried it off.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE OF HARRY BASSETT.

Harry Bassett is a chestnut, and was bred by the late R. A. Alexander in 1868. He was purchased by Col. McDaniel at the yearling sale in 1869 for $315; he is about sixteen hands one inch high, and has a slight blaze running down his face, and has a star in his forehead; his two hind feet are white, running half way up to the hocks; he is powerfully built, has plenty of bone and muscle, and is one of the most magnificent specimens of the thorough-bred in this country. Sired by *Lexington*, his dam *Canary Bird*, by imp. *Albion*; second dam *Panola*, by imp. *Ainoe*, by third dam imp. *Sweetbriar*, by *Recovery*; fourth dam *Primrose*, by *Comus*; fifth dam *Cowslip*, by *Cockfighter*; sixth dam *Brown Javelin*, by *Javelin*; seventh dam *Young Maiden*, by *Highflyer*; eighth dam *Maiden*, by *Matchen*; ninth dam Mr. Pratt's *Squirt* mare, by *Squirt*; tenth dam *Lot's* dam, by *Mogul*.

THE HURDLE RACE.

Bringing the day's sport to a close was a hurdle race for a purse of $600, welter weights, a mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. There were six entries, viz.: *Blind Tom*, b. h., by *Star Davis*, dam *Margravine*, by imp. *Margrave*; *Vesuvius*, b. g., by *Vandyke*, out of *Lizzie Berry*; *Nickajack*, b. c., by *Rogers*, out of *Capitola*; *Lochiel*, by *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *Bonnet*, by *Lexington*; *The Earl*, by *The Marquis*, out of *Fleur des Champs*, and *Dick Jackson*, by *Revenue*, out of *Victoire*. *Blind Tom* was much the favorite in the pools, as his record in the South is a good one. He had to contend against good ones, however, in this race, and the other entries found plenty of friends willing to risk their dollars on them. The stories of "confidence" is told by the following quotations of the betting, which was exceedingly heavy:

Blind Tom	$200	$640	$550
Vesuvius	140	300	160
Nickajack	85	170	80
Lochiel	110	620	320
The Earl	120	660	490
Dick Jackson	120	660	490
Total	$655	$2,390	$1,600

THE RACE.

The hurdles were erected in the course just under the bluff, on the lower turn—the homestretch and at the beginning of the turn. *Blind Tom* started off in the lead, with *Lochiel* second, *Nickajack* third. *Dick Jackson* then went to the front, and took the first hurdle beautifully, all the others going safely over except *Nickajack*, who stumbled and threw his rider, without accident, however. On the flat, *Blind Tom* again went to the front, and *Lochiel* got to the second place. *Tom* was the first one over the second hurdle, with *Lochiel* close upon him, the others all strung out. Coming round to the homestretch, they encountered the third hurdle, and *Blind Tom* came over first, *Lochiel* second, *Vesuvius* third, *The Earl* fourth, and *Dick Jackson* fifth, and in this manner they came past the stand. They remained in this position to the lower turn again, when *Lochiel* closed rapidly upon and finally headed "the pianist," and to the consternation of *Tom's* backers, assumed the lead on the homestretch, but *Tom* made a gallant effort and lapped the quarter of *Lochiel* as they came over the seventh and final obstacle just below the stand. It was now clear racing for home, and *Lochiel* came away, winning the race by three lengths; *Blind Tom* second, *Vesuvius* third, *Dick Jackson* fourth, *The Earl* fifth. *Nickajack* did not go the course, and galloped home leisurely. Time—3:38½.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Race—Hurdle race, purse $600, of which $100 to the second horse. Entrance free. Welter weights. Three or more to start. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

Coffin & Lawrence's b. h. Lochiel, four years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, by Lexington, 148 pounds. Midgeley......................... 1
Wm. Jenning's b. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, dam Margrave, by imp. Margrave, 158 pounds. Gaffney......................... 2
J. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 151 pounds. Tully.......... 3
A. Taylor's ch. h. Dick Jackson, aged, by Revenue, out of Victoire, by Margrave, 158 pounds. Brown. 4
A. Taylor's b. c., The Earl, 4 years, by The Marquis, out of Fleur des Champs, by Newminster, 148 pounds. Thompson......................... 5
Jas. Thompson's b. g. Nickajack, 4 years, by Rodgers, out of Capitola, 145 pounds. Murphy....... 0
Time—3:38½.

Trotting Matches at Waverly, N. J.—A Valuable Horse Killed.

Several of the races which were postponed on Thursday and Friday at the Spring meeting of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society on account of the rain, took place yesterday at Waverly, N. J. During the third race, Mr. F. A. Page's horse *Sorrel Ned*, valued at $1,500, broke his leg and had to be killed.

The following is a summary of the race:

First Race—For a purse of $300, for horses that had beaten 2:35; first, $175; second, $75; third, $50. Entries, G. Ellis' g. g. *Grey Eddy*; S. Hasbrouck's s. h. *Felix*; C. R. Colyer's blk. m. *Eveline*; E. Durham's s. m. *Rosalie*; C. H. Smith's s. m. *Lady Shotwell*, and L. Allen's s. g. *Frank Morgan*. The first heat was won by *Frank Morgan* and the three following by *Grey Eddy*. Time—2:27¼, 2:35½, 2:38¼. *Frank Morgan* was second and *Rosalie* third.

Second Race for gentlemen's road horses, owned in New-Jersey, and driven by owners to road wagons; first horse, $60; second, $25; third, $15. A. H. Schenck entered b. m. *Lady Livingston*, L. Durham c colt *Carter*, and F. A. Page roan h. *Charley Davis*. Time—2:51¼, 2:51, 3:04½.

Third Race.—For running horses, mile and repeat; first horse $50, second $30, third $20. Entries: L. Devoe's g. h. *Grey Mac*, R. Young's bl. g. *General*, F. A. Page's s. h. *Sorrel Ned*, and J. Boughrum's c. colt *Jamesbury*. *General* won in two straight heats. Time—1:55½, 1:56½.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Sentence of W. H. Bumsted, Commissioner of Public Works.

The Jersey City Frauds—Trial of their Authors—Bumsted Sent to Prison for Nine Months, with Hard Labor.

At the opening of the Hudson County Court-room, at Jersey City, yesterday, an immense crowd was present to witness the sentence of Commissioner Wm. H. Bumsted, of the Board of Works, and Mr. Garrett Vreeland, jointly convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the Corporation of Jersey City. The charge arose out of the acquisition of lands in old Hudson City, for the erection of the reservoir now building. Large purchases of land were necessary, and Mr. Vreeland went to parties owning the desired plots, represented himself as the agent of the city, threatened that if they were not willing to sell at the prices offered, their property would be condemned, and thus secured the needed land, which was found in his hands when the Board of Works were ready to purchase. When these purchases were made and when a resale was made to the city, there were large money transactions between Messrs. Vreeland and Bumsted, and the amounts transferred corresponded so nearly to those paid for property, that it was suspected that Bumsted, one of the Commissioners, was not less interested in the speculation than was Vreeland. The evidence was all circumstantial, but upon this they were indicted, tried and convicted. The whole profit on these transactions—that is, the difference between the amount paid for land by Vreeland and the amount for which it was purchased by the city—was $14,900.

At 10 o'clock Judges Bedle, Randolph, Newkirk and Bohnstedt entered the Court-room, and the counsel for the defense, but not the defendants, were present. Mr. Winfield offered a doctor's certificate that Mr. Vreeland was not in a condition to leave his house or room, but stating that he would probably be convalescent in a short time. The Court then called for Mr. Bumsted, and his counsel said that if his sentence could be postponed with that of Mr. Vreeland, he desired not to come into Court; but the Court ordered him to be produced at once, and he was brought in. A motion for postponement was then argued, and the Judges retired for consultation. In an hour they returned, and Judge Bedle announced that in the case of Garrett Vreeland sentence would be suspended until Friday morning next. Mr. Bumsted was then requested to stand up, and Judge Bedle, evidently much affected, addressed the prisoner substantially as follows:

"The indictment has charged you, jointly with Mr. Vreeland, with having defrauded the city. The jury, which in this case was a most excellent one, has convicted both, and the Court is satisfied with the verdict. Between you and Mr. Vreeland there was evidently a distinction—one a high city official, in whose hands large public interests were placed; the other, a real-estate speculator, whose interests were not supposed to be those of the city. There was, however, no judicial distinction. The Court had considered the case seriously and earnestly, and would gladly save the prisoners, if it could be done consistently with its duty. It had listened, and listened patiently, to petitions from their friends, but the case demanded at least such a punishment as would vindicate the law. The defendant is a man of means and responsibility; he so far forgot himself as to stoop to fraud, and thus having placed himself within the pale of the law, must be required to suffer its penalty. It only remained to pass sentence, and to pass such a sentence as would make the commission of fraud dangerous; the system had long been carried on, but must now be stopped. Defendant was a man of intelligence, of wealth, and of high connections, but the law was no respecter of persons. This sentence, it was to be hoped, would eradicate the desire of men to secure office for the purpose of prostituting, and in the belief that it could be done with impunity and without fear of punishment. The sentence to be passed would be that of a majority of the Court. The penalty provided in such cases was a fine of $500 and two years' imprisonment. The Court would not pronounce so rigorous a sentence. The moment the sentence was pronounced defendant's franchise would leave him, and that alone would be a great punishment. The sentence of the law is that you Wm. H. Bumsted be confined at hard labor in the State Prison for the space of nine months, and that you remain there thereafter until the full costs of Court shall be paid."

While the sentence was being delivered, the silence with which the almost breathless auditors listened was only broken by low sobs from the prisoner's father. Immediately it was delivered the prisoner was removed to the County Jail.

Every possible effort to influence the Court was made last week by personal friends of the convicted men, and a heavy influence brought to bear. The Judges were visited by prominent men of both political parties, but without avail, and the sentence is universally considered a just one.

Mr. Bumsted has, since the 3d of April, 1871, been the real head of the Board of Public Works, and the people charge to his account all the heavy expenditure which has caused the enormous increase of debt under which the city now struggles. Prior to that date the expenses of the city government had rarely exceeded $1,000,000 annually; but upon the accession of the Bumsted government an era of wild expenditure was commenced, which brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy, so that the city banks refused several times to pay the Treasurer's warrants. In the first nine months the Board of Public Works spent $1,775,000, exclusive of the payment of money on contracts made by the former government. It is now hoped that the system of wasteful and dishonest extravagance has received an effectual check.

THE FISHERIES.

Case of the Schooner Euola C.—Statement of One of the Charterers.

Boston, June 8.—Samuel Collins, one of the charterers and crew of the fishing schooner *Euola C.*, of Gloucester, seized in Trinity Bay by the cutter *Stella Maria*, for alleged illegal fishing, arrived at Gloucester yesterday, and has sworn to an affidavit of the particulars of the seizure, before Collector Babson, of that port, which has been forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington. The affidavit sets forth the following facts:

That the *Euola C.* was at anchor, was not fishing, and had not been fishing in shore; that she was boarded by the Captain of the cutter *Stella Maria*, who engaged in friendly conversation; that Capt. Cunningham asked the Captain of the cutter in regard to the treaty, as he would not fish in shore until assured that he had a right to do so; that the Captain of the cutter replied that the treaty had passed Parliament by a large majority, and that in his opinion there would be no trouble in fishing in shore; that the Captain of the cutter said his was not a revenue vessel, but a light-house tender, and had nothing to do with the fisheries; that some of the crew, boarding the cutter, asked what a brass gun was for on board a light-house vessel, and were told that it was to be put on Bird Rock as a signal gun; that, acting on these assurances, the *Euola C.* proceeded to fish, and the next day the Captain of the cutter came down stream and laid in ambush, as he afterward informed them, from noon until 6 o'clock in the evening, waiting for the wind to die away, so that the schooner could not escape, when, with three Indians and seven white men, all armed, he came alongside and boarded the schooner; that he then read his commission and took charge of the vessel, ordering one of his men to the wheel; that, when charged with his duplicity by Capt. Cunningham, he replied that he had no right to give Americans information; that they must look out for themselves. The schooner was taken to Father Point; telegrams were exchanged with the authorities at Ottawa, and the schooner was towed to Quebec by the steamer *Druid*.

The Late James Gordon Bennett—Action of the Jews.

A special meeting of the members of the Congregation Adath Israel and Israelites in general, from different parts of the City, was held at the vestry-rooms of their Synagogue, in East Fifty-seventh-street, last evening. After some discussion, the following series of resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in his divine providence, to remove from our midst James Gordon Bennett, the most eminent journalist of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That we regret the death of James Gordon Bennett, and that in him the Israelites generally had an honest supporter and a true friend, and that the New-York *Herald*, of which the said James Gordon Bennett was the founder, editor and proprietor, always gave firm and true support to our creed.

Resolved, That the community generally and the Israelites in particular have lost in him a fearless, honest, and upright champion, who, with his pen, appeased and enlightened mankind.

Resolved, That we join in the grief of the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and sent to the widow and son of the deceased, James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

On the motion of Mr. Schlesinger a committee of five, including the Chairman, were elected to have the resolution engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased. The meeting closed with the wishes of all for the peace of the soul of James Gordon Bennett.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M. June 8, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.827 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. June 3, 30.102 inches; minimum at 4 A. M. June 5, 29.430 inches; range, .672 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 61.2°; maximum at 2 P. M. June 8, 78°; minimum at 7 A. M. June 2, 52°; range, 26°. Remarks—June 4, rain from 1:20 P. M. to 11 P. M., amount of water, .21 inch; June 5, rain from 7:10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M., amount of water, .29 inch; June 7, rain from 12:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., amount of water, .20 inch; June 8, rain from 5 A. M. to 7:20 A. M., amount of water, .61 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.31 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,057 miles.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, June 8.

MIDNIGHT SESSION.

After the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury in the Senate last night on the Enforcement amendment to the Sundry Appropriation bill, a motion to adjourn was again made by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. Edmunds said why not pass the bill before adjourning.

Mr. Thurman said there were many amendments yet to be offered.

Mr. Sherman said never since he had been in the Senate had he known a night session to be prolonged in this way over so small a matter.

Mr. Edmunds—Merely to appoint two Supervisors of Elections, one from each party.

The motion to adjourn was again lost.

Mr. Tipton was very much surprised at the remark of Mr. Sherman, that this pending measure was one of so little importance.

At 2:15 A. M. Mr. Morton appealed to Senators to allow a vote on the amendment.

Mr. Tipton resumed, charging that the offering of the amendment was a deliberate violation of a most solemn obligation.

Mr. Hamilton said Mr. Sumner was now on the alert to move his Civil Rights bill. He had never known that Senator to be here at this hour of the night or morning, before, [laughter,] and that showed that he meant business. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Hamilton) was in favor of the colored people. He had lived among them all his life. He was for consultation with them upon business and politics; but as for the bill of the Senator, that was another thing. His State (Maryland) was pre-eminent in giving their rights to the colored people. They had forty thousand of them—voters, in Maryland—and they all voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. Conkling—Of course.

Mr. Hamilton—Of course. When you see a colored voter approaching the polls, you know he carries a dangerous ballot in his hand. [Laughter.] It takes forty thousand white men to neutralize them; but we have got them, and enough to carry the State, too; and we shall carry it for the choice of the Baltimore Convention, too, whoever it is.

Mr. Stewart—I thought you had a nomination now.

Mr. Hamilton—No; but we will have one in good time. I have great faith in the judgment of that Baltimore Convention, and shall abide by its decision. We are going to have a grand camp-meeting of Democrats. We will start with one hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes, and we will get the State of New-York too. I know my friend from New-York (Mr. Conkling) conceded that.

Mr. Conkling replied that whether he conceded New-York to the Democrats depended upon whom they resolved to support, Greeley or Woodhull—both were running. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson alluded to the offering of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, fixing the pay of civil engineers. This had been ruled out of order.

Mr. Stockton demanded the reading of the bill, stating he was not aware of what he was called to vote upon, as the bill had been amended to a considerable extent.

The Chair (Mr. Anthony) decided that Mr. Stockton could not call for the reading of the bill.

Mr. Trumbull appealed from the decision of the Chair. He insisted that Mr. Stockton had the right to demand the reading of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Kelly said the expense entailed upon the country by this measure would be immense.

At 5½ A. M. Mr. Hill suggested that a recess be taken until 10 o'clock.

Mr. Anthony asked if some agreement could not be made by which a vote could be taken at a certain time. It was the manifest purpose of the majority to pass this bill, and this question had been debated for a fortnight.

Mr. Conkling said the majority in this Chamber were responsible for the legislation which was enacted, and the people well understood this. The tactics of the minority through all the night had been not to influence the Senate, not to influence the country, but the constant dilatory motions made were for no other purpose but to waste the time.

Mr. Cole said if action could be had on the pending amendment he thought all other amendments could be disposed of in not over thirty minutes, and the bill could then be disposed of, and there would be nothing in the way of the adjournment on Monday.

Mr. Casserly asked his colleague what guarantee there was that as soon as this amendment was disposed of others of a similar nature would not be introduced.

Mr. Cole did not imagine that any one would be so rash as that.

At 6:55 o'clock A. M., the question was taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, which was lost—Yeas 5, nays 35.

Mr. Sumner then sent up his Supplementary Civil Rights bill as an amendment, when the Chair (Mr. Pomeroy) ruled it out of order.

Mr. Sumner appealed from the decision of the Chair, when the appeal, on motion of Mr. Cole, was laid on the table—Yeas 33, nays 37.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Kellogg, when it was adopted—Yeas 31, nays 12.

Various minor amendments of appropriations were then offered and adopted.

Mr. Cole offered the following amendment for the necessary furniture and outfit for the new Post-office and Sub-Treasury building in Boston, and for preparing the approaches thereto: $50,000, to be taken from the existing appropriation. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 32, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Cole, the Senate asked for a Conference Committee in advance of the action of the House.

Messrs. Cole, Edmunds and Stevenson were appointed as a Committee. The Senate, then, at 9 A. M., adjourned until 6 P. M.

The Senate met at 6 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Mr. Anthony was chosen President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate, in the absence of Vice-President Colfax.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President Colfax for his impartiality, ability and courtesy as presiding officer of the Senate, which was adopted unanimously.

The House bill providing for the refunding of duties paid on goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bond on the 1st of August, 1872, was passed.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill to authorize the President to appoint one or more Commissioners to represent the Government of the United States at the International Exhibition in Vienna in 1873. Passed.

Without further action, the Senate, at 10:20 P. M., went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned until 9 A. M. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been sent over to the House, Mr. Garfield moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Brooks on the ground that it would be facilitating the passage of the bill with the objectionable amendment known as the Enforcement act.

Mr. Garfield argued that this action would not place the bill in any more favorable position nor deprive the majority of any rights it now possessed.

The Speaker, however, in reply to a question by Mr. Eldridge, stated that the bill was now on the Speaker's table, and could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a majority vote to pass it after it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

Various propositions and suggestions were made on each side of the House, including one by Mr. Kerr that all the Senate amendments should be acted upon, subject to a simple majority vote, except as to the objectionable amendment, as to which a two-thirds majority should be required.

No compromise, however, was reached, and the matter was allowed to go over for the present without any action.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution requiring a two-thirds vote on the enforcement amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, leaving all the other amendments to be governed by a simple majority vote.

Mr. Hoar made the point of order that the House had no right to adopt such a resolution.

The Speaker having ascertained from Mr. Campbell and other Democrats that they did not propose to let the matter be referred to a Conference Committee, sustained the point of order and refused to entertain the resolution, as it would not settle anything.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution asserting that the objectionable Senate amendment was unconstitutional in an Appropriation bill, and that therefore it be returned to the Senate. Rejected by a party vote.

Mr. Garfield, remarking that he desired to do everything in his power to expedite public business, moved that the rules be suspended and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Rejected by a party vote, there being less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The vote having been announced, 97 to 79, Mr. Banks demanded the regular order of business, when the Speaker announced that the morning hour now commenced. The first business was a bill reported by Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

Mr. Farnsworth reminded the Speaker that he had said there could be no morning hour during the last ten days of the session.

The Speaker said that that was so, if motions to suspend the rules were interposed.

Mr. Farnsworth proposed to make such a motion, but the Speaker said that Mr. Coburn was entitled to the floor, and the reading of the bill was proceeded with.

[The point of this parliamentary move is, that after the morning hour a majority may carry the motion to go to the Speaker's table.—Reporter.]

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Garfield moved at 3½ o'clock to proceed to business on the Speaker's table—a motion which required only a majority vote and which would enable the House to reach the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

This motion started a filibustering movement on the part of the Democrats, commencing with a motion by Mr. Holman, that the House take a recess till 7 o'clock, and one by Mr. Eldridge, that the House adjourn; on each of which motions the yeas and nays were demanded. After wasting an hour in voting by yeas and nays.

Mr. Garfield made another appeal to the House to escape from the dead-lock. He moved to non-concur in all the Senate amendments, and refer them to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Campbell expressed the hope that that suggestion would be accepted.

Mr. Beck hoped that Mr. Campbell's suggestion would not carry the Democratic side of the House. They would vote for everything but the bayonet amendment, and he suggested that the Committee on Appropriations should take the bill as it now stood, with the exception of that obnoxious amendment, and pass it as an original bill and send it to the Senate.

Mr. Garfield said that one objection to that was, that many of the other amendments ought not to be agreed to. They increased the appropriation by $1,500,000.

Mr. Beck thought it better to let that amount be wasted than to place bayonets at every polling place in the country.

Mr. Farnsworth argued that the minority would have just as much chance of defeating this legislation after a report from the Conference Committee as it had now, and he was not at all certain that the Senate would not recede from the objectionable amendment.

After further colloquy, the attempt to effect an amicable compromise failed, and the weary routine of calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions was resumed. Finally a motion to take a recess having been agreed to by a vote by tellers, a vote of yeas and nays was called for, and then a motion to adjourn was made on the part of those who were the special friends of the Senate legislation, which drew the remarks from the Democrats that the filibustering was now on the other side of the house. The motion to adjourn was negatived—yeas 40, nays 108.

After further time had been wasted in dilatory motions, Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules, and adopt the resolution non-concurring with the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, and agreeing to a committee of conference, and that then the House take a recess till 8 o'clock Monday morning. Agreed to without a division.

The Speaker thereupon appointed as such committee Messrs. Garfield, Palmer and Niblack.

The House then, at 10 o'clock, took a recess till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Martin V. B. Duval, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was dismissed the Department yesterday for intoxication.

Michael Donohue, aged forty, a vagrant, was found dead yesterday in the hallway of premises No. 33 Cherry-street.

Mary Russell was yesterday committed by Justice Cox, on a charge of stealing $78 worth of clothing from Sarah Smith, of No. 109 West Twenty-sixth-street.

The New-York Turnverein gave a ball at its head-quarters, in Fourth-street, last night, which was given as a supplementary celebration of its twenty-first anniversary.

The Colombo Guard, an Italian riflemen's organization, gave an annual festival at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, yesterday, which attracted a large attendance.

Otto Stelman, aged thirty-five, of No. 200 Broome-street, had his scull fractured, while at work at the new building No. 90 Suffolk-street, by a brick falling upon him.

The following were the emigrant arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday: Per steam-ship *American Union*, from London, 59; per bark *Hamburg*, from Bremen, 316; per steamer *Weser*, from Bremen, 681.

Andrew Sweeney, aged twenty-eight, who was dangerously injured several days ago by being run over by a gravel-train at Scranton, Penn., was brought to this City yesterday, and was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Wm. Jones, of No. 133 Mott-street, was committed yesterday, by Justice Cox, without bail, for entering the dwelling of Adam Becker, No. 118 South Fifth-avenue, and stealing therefrom $60 worth of clothing.

On report and recommendation of the Committee on Stock List of the Stock Exchange, the application of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company to have their consolidated mortgage bonds placed on the regular list of the Exchange was granted yesterday.

A Grant and Wilson banner-raising took place last evening at the head-quarters of the James Winterbottom Association, No. 189 Spring-street. Addresses were made by Col. Charles Spencer, Ex-Senator Lent, Col. J. J. Shaw, and others.

Bernard McCann, a metal-roofer, thirty-seven years of age, who lived at No. 148 Sullivan-street, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Wednesday last, by falling from the roof of building No. 688 Greenwich-street.

William Rich, of No. 114 Ridge-street, was held for trial at Essex Market Court by Justice Shandley, yesterday, for breaking into Solomon Rosenbaum's premises at No. 150 Water-street, and stealing $200 worth of pipes, part of which property was found in the prisoner's possession.

A strawberry festival was held yesterday in St. Joseph's new Home for the Aged, No. 209 West Fifteenth-street, for the purpose of raising funds toward the furnishing of that institution. The building, when finished, will accommodate 300 inmates, and it is expected it will be completed by the 1st of next month.

During a quarrel last evening between Owen McCaffrey and John Lynch, both employed at the Grand Central Hotel, Lynch struck his opponent on the head with an iron bar, injuring him severely. Lynch was arrested, and McCaffrey removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward A. Conklin, aged nineteen, a book-keeper, formerly in the employ of A. Mead & Co., No. 616 Sixth-avenue, was arrested by Detective Bennett, of the Central Office, yesterday, on a bench-warrant, he having been indicted for embezzling $100 from his employers. Conklin was held for trial.

Coroner Schirmer has been requested to hold an inquest in the case of Wm. Schroeder, aged two and a half years, who died on board the emigrant bark *Niagara* while on the voyage from Bremen to this port. There was no physician on board the vessel, although it was crowded with passengers.

The members of the Police force will, on and after the 15th inst. appear in full Summer dress, (except on rainy days,) during the day tours of duty, and the day tours only. The Summer dress will consist of blue flannel coat and pantaloons, Panama hat, white gloves, and black neck-tie.

The arrival at this port, early yesterday morning, of the *Weser*, from Bremen on May 25, and Southampton on May 28, and that of the *Algeria*, from Liverpool on May 28, and Queenstown on May 29, placed us in receipt of mail news later by two days than that previously at hand.

The Heath perjury case came up again yesterday before Justice Ledwith, on a motion to dismiss made by Jno. D. Townsend, counsel for the defense. After argument by Messrs. Townsend and Devine for the defense, and Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan for the people, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Richard C. Smith, a car-driver on the Eighth-avenue road, was arrested, yesterday, and locked up to await inquiries into the circumstances of the death of William Freeman, of No. 894 Eighth-avenue, who died suddenly at his residence, last night, from injuries supposed to have been received in a quarrel with Smith on Friday.

The Japanese Commissioners who have been visiting this country sailed for England, yesterday, in the White Star steamer *Baltic*, accompanied by Gen. Geo. B. Williams and Gen. James M. Wilson. The names of the Commissioners are Kiyouari Yoshida and K. S. Otori. The three Secretaries to the Commissioners also sailed yesterday in the Inman steamer *City of London*.

While Harvey E. Nevins, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. McKenzie, Newman & Co., of Warren-street, was walking through Nassau-street, yesterday, James Reilly, a young Fourth Ward thief, picked his pocket of a check on the Ninth National Bank for $4,000. Mr. Nevins seized Reilly, recovered the check and handed him over to Police. Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, committed him for trial.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Henry Merthheimer, aged four years, whose parents live at No. 644 Second-avenue, and who was crushed to death by car No. 72, of the Second-avenue Railroad, near Thirty-fifth-street, on the 28th ult. It was shown that the accident could have been avoided had the break of the car been in good order, and the jury censured the Second-avenue Railroad Company for allowing a car to be run with a defective break.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 476 arrests last week.

The amount of taxes paid last week was $40,906 23.

Judge Pratt yesterday decided to let the case of Mrs. Fanny Hyde go over to the October Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Pratt granted the application to remove the remaining *Westfield* cases from the City Court to the Supreme Court. One of the three Judges of the City Court has been ill for a year and there can consequently be no General Term held.

Miss Sarah V. Smiley, the Quaker preacher, whose ministrations have caused so much discussion in Presbyterian circles, is to be baptized by immersion in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, by the Rev. G. F. Pentecost, this evening.

The Prospect Park improvements have changed the grade of Underhill-avenue, necessitating an interference with the water-mains, which will cost about $40,000. The question as to whether the Water Board or the Park Commissioners shall pay the expense has been referred to Hon. H. C. Murphy and Corporation Counselor Wm. C. Dewitt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. V. M. Hulbert, pastor of the Reformed Church of White Plains, has accepted a call from Stony Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y.

The charter election will take place in Yonkers next Tuesday. The probable candidates for Mayor will be R. V. P. Getty, Republican, and Isaac H. Knox, Democrat.

A new fire-engine company has been organized in the village of Sing Sing, of which the following officers have been elected: James Davis, Foreman; John L. Birdsall, Assistant Foreman; N. Hyatt, Secretary; Wm. Brandreth, Treasurer.

The Morrisania police yesterday arrested two colored men, who gave their names as John Williams and Morris Wilroy, on a charge of entering a store in that town and stealing from the till $52. When arrested the stolen money was found in their possession. They were held to answer.

The suit of James S. Brunton against the Board of Education of School District No. 1 of the town of West Farms, for the payment of $800 for furniture furnished for one of the schools, was called up in the Circuit Court at White Plains, on Friday. The debt was repudiated on the part of the defense, on the ground that it was illegally and fraudulently contracted by the Clerk of the defunct Board. On motion of counsel, a reference was ordered to take testimony.

LONG ISLAND.

Early yesterday morning attempts were made to fire the houses of Judge Smith and Mr. Carter, in Patchogue.

Judge Armstrong, of Queens County, has ordered the proceedings in the Hoffman lunacy case to be opened. They were suspended by the death of one of the jurors.

The body of a man was found on Wednesday near Valley Stream. It was in a decomposed state, and had partially been eaten by dogs. Forty dollars were found on his person.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of Edgewater have organized, with Mr. Drew as Chairman and Gen. Ward Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Julia Murray, who was convicted some time ago of murdering her infant, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Depue to five months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

Charles Plunkett was yesterday arrested for assaulting John Leonard with a slung-shot, in Newark, and held in $4,000 bail to answer.

The thirteenth and final anniversary of the Hillside Seminary, (Hillside House,) Montclair, will take place Wednesday next, in the Presbyterian church. Rev. Dr. Berry will deliver the address.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89¼.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

Frankfort, June 8—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, June 8—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The shipments from Bombay to the 7th inst., since the last report, have been 39,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening.—Bacon, 32s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common Resin, 8s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

Grant and Wilson delegates, and admirers of superb hats will select from Knox's variety of exquisite Silvery Pearl Cassimere and Summer Hats, at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steam-ship *General Barnes*, for Savannah—S. Mack, J. A. Einstein, E. T. Homan, G. A. Wilcox, D. W. Field, wife and servant, W. S. Pinckney, J. R. Bostwick, J. Chalmers, W. Waltney.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—J. W. Anderson, wife, 2 children and nurse, J. T. Collins and wife, Mrs. H. H. Rowland, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Carter, Miss Pomeroy, Chas. Long, wife, 7 children and nurse, J. S. Burt, J. M. Payne, Miss Emma Pendleton, Miss Nettie Pendleton, Wm. Watts and wife, G. H. Holland and wife, A. Gilmore, wife and child, T. McQuinity and wife, Mrs. C. Collins and son, Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, Miss L. Smyth, F. Burgess, and wife, G. W. Davis and wife, E. B. Porter, C. W. Maxwell, Miss Maynard, W. H. Leonard, J. H. Ranson, Mrs. Y. C. Merriman, Miss Merriman, D. H. Blanchard and wife, John Bernard, Matthew Malony, Mrs. N. Davis and 3 children, A. Peppard, W. F. Holland, S. B. Sanxay, T. H. Sherwood, Chas. Douglass, Geo. Douglass, F. B. Wilmerding, R. B. Floyd Jones, J. H. Foster, Geo. Edwards, H. R. Fulsom, W. W. Hewlett, C. Gabriel, W. J. Bartlett, J. F. Shallcross, G. W. Benton, J. F. Burgess, J. A. Wing, P. McCarthy, Andrew Carey, C. Thompson, C. T. Casserly, C. H. Stapleton, D. C. Noe, M. Poole, Mrs. Edwards and child, Miss Taylor, A. S. Maguire.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool—J. Wiss, J. P. Clark, Mrs. Webb, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Amphlett, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. M. S. Alston, James Chrystie, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Putnam, Mr. Shawcross, G. R. Bathreso, Mr. Nash, C. Gordoso, Mr. Clarkson, J. C. Clarkson, Jr., Miss P. R. Clarkson, Miss M. C. Clarkson, 3 children and nurse, Capt. and Mrs. McLoughlin, Mrs. Ann Wild, Miss Jessie Murray, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Phillips, A. B. Waring, J. W. Paize, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. Ross.

MINATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:29 | Moon sets...10:38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:03 | Gov. Island.10:52 | Hell Gate.12:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Minia, (Br.,) Upton, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Alex. Lavellery, (Br.,) Loagin, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; Eagle, (Br.,) Jackman, St. John, N. B., Bowring & Archibald; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Geo. B. Merrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; A. C. Stiners, Warren, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Zodiac, Chapin, Salem; Batavia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Sidonian, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Maro Aurelia (Span.) Phaso, Havana, Zuricaldy & Co.; Bienville, Baker, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; Ashland, Moor, Fernandin, Jas. Hand; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, City Point, Norfolk, Richmond, W. P. Clyde; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Sherman, Halsey, Boston, Fred Baker.

Ships British America (Br.,) Lockhart, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen, H. Koop; Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Quebec, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Fridthef, (Norw.,) Voght, Cork for orders; Golden Land, (Br.,) Wilson, Bathurst, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. O. P. Binns, Higbee, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Mott Bedell, Beatty, Richmond, A. Abbott; Fitz J. Babson, Cushing, Gloucester, Mass., B. J. Wenberg; Belle, Sampson, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Biela, (Br.,) Carroll, Cape Town, C. G. H., May 1, via St. Vincent, 24th, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Busk & Jevons; May 28, lat. 23 40, lon. 38 50, spoke bark County of Ayr, (Br.,) from Batavia for Rotterdam. The B. brings the cargo of the ship Fred. Warren, from Calcutta for New-York, put into Cape Town, leaky.

Steam-ship Germania, (N. G.) Hebich, Hamburg, May 25 with 910 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had moderate westerly winds the entire passage, with much fog during the latter part: May 27, 5 miles S. W. from Eddystone, passed an American ship, showing blue signal with red cross and white star in it.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool May 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 738 passengers to Chas. G. Franklin. June 6, lat. 41 18, lon. 63, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; 7th, 260 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Smidt, (N. G.,) Dauneman, Bremen May 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah June 5, with mdse, and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

U. S. surveying schr. Bowditch, Abbott, Washington, N. C., via Hampton Roads June 3, and Sand Shoal 6th, where she put in to stop a leak.

Ship Island Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sinclair, Liverpool, May 6, with mdse. to order. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark E. H. Duval, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Ardrossan 31 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 13 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Stella, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Leith 31 ds., and 25 ds. from the Downs, with mdse. to D. R. DeWolf & Co. Came a middle passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; May 15, lat. 49 2[illegible], lon. 19 05, spoke brig Helios, (N. G.,) from Antwerp for New-York; June 2, lat. 42 25, lon. 61 39, spoke bark James Nelson, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York; June 3, lat. 42 22, lon. 65 46, passed bark James R. Bogart, (Br.,) bound E.

Bark Charlotte Geddie, (of Halifax,) McKenzie, Troon 28 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Duncan McColl. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 8 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Psyche, (of London,) Harris, Cardiff, 30 ds. with railroad iron to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather. June 2, lat. 42 42, lon. 61, passed bark Index, bound E.

Bark Lady Alice, (Nor.,) Kirtings, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Treci Dubrovachi, (Ital.,) Podich, Glasgow 31 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Aquila, (Norw.,) Osmundsen, Newcastle, Eng., March 31, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, St. Pierre, Mart. 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix 21 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to P. Hanford.

Bark R. W. Griffith, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward, & Co.

Bark American Eagle, McKay, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Penang, (of Liverpool,) Rae, Iquique 116 ds., with nitrate of soda to Taylor & Son. Passed Cape Horn March 18, and crossed the equator May 2, in lon. 34; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Orion, (Nor.,) Tonnessen, Point-à-Pitre, Guad. 22 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Francisca Camogli, (Ital.,) Simonetti, Liverpool April 19, with mdse. to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Emanuele, (Ital.,) Tucci, Greenock 52 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Brig Clarabelle, (of Gouldsboro,) Tracy, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig S. A. Snow, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Williams, Arroyo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Poole, Rio Grande do Sul 47 ds., with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator May 13, in lon. 34, and since had fine weather.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Driggs, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Marie Sophie, (N. G.,) Tishben, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Nathan Cleaver, (of Wellfleet,) Atwood, Eleuthera 6 ds., with pineapples to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port, schr. Gen. Grant, just arrived.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Sarah S. Davis, Cottrell, Bucksville S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Scull, Mosquito Inlet 16 ds., with live oak timber for the Navy-yard.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Mobile 16 ds., with powder to United States Quarter-master—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Plymouth, N. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Georgetown, D. C., for New Haven.

Schr. Traveller, Hodges, Jacksonville, 7 ds. with lumber for Hartford.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Crossman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Arnold, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Drinkwater, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Handon, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Lynn, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willard, Anderson, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Brookhaven, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hydrangea, Rustin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. C. Bee, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. W. H. Repplier, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Essex, for Port Johnson.
Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Thaxter, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Alphabet, Bechumb, Fredericksburg, Va.
Schr. E. W. Babcock, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Marcena, Munson, Dayton, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven.
Schr. E. & J. Oakley, Newman, Providence.
Schr. Henry Taber, Roman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hyne, Babb, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. E. Morgan, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Pharo, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Norwich.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Morton, Fall River.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. E. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Torbell, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Sherer, Virginia.
Schr. H. Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary, Davis, Providence.
Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Virginia.
Schr. Ella Bodine, Hunter, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hazelton, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Virginia.
WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; City of London, Baltic, Batavia, and Spain, for Liverpool; San Francisco, for Bermuda; Ariadne, for Galveston; E. B. Souder and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion and Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 8.—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool; Glaucus, from New-York; schrs. Lucy Holmes, from Azua; Charles E. Morrison from New-Orleans. Below, bark Isabel, from Sagua; brig J. W. Spencer, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York. Sld., brig Caroline Gray, for Chisholm Island, S. C.; steamer Champion, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Rio; ship Roland, from Bremen; bark Maitland, from Liverpool; barks Gazelle, from Matanzas; T. K. Welden, from Havana; brigs Bessie, from Havana; Cleta, from St. Johns; brigs Barbaty and Surprise, from the West Indies; Agnes Barton, from Matanzas; schr. Jno. Welshed, from San Andreas.

Passed out, steamer Fanny, for Turk's Island; bark Heroine, for Martinique; schr. Silver Lake, for the West Indies.

Passed in, bark James Muir, from Cardiff, for City Point.

LEWES, Del., June 8.—Arr. schr. Walton, from Cardenas, for orders. Sld. brig Angela, for New-York. The schr. Annie S. Gaskill, from New-York for Georgetown, D. C., put in today, repaired her split sails and broken spars, and sailed again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 8.—Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; schr. Welcome R. Beebe, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 8.—Arr. brig Ida L. Roy, Philadelphia for Bangor; Schs. Aid, Philadelphia for Boston; Thomas Fitch, New-London for do.; Thomas Ellis, New-York for Dennis; Indiana Harris, Newport for Bangor, via Oak Bluffs; W. F. Adams, Providence for St. John, N. B.; Onward, Bangor for New-York; Starlight, Calais for New-Haven; Silver-Heels, Vinalhaven for New-York; Water Sprite, of Cohasset, from mackereling. Sailed, sch. Silver Heels.

Disaster.

Wilmington, June 8.—The German bark Shanghai, which cleared from this port for Cork last Wednesday, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, but got off by throwing overboard 338 bbls. resin. The vessel was damaged sufficiently to necessitate her return to this city for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

Returned, bark Fannie, Wiley, hence for Gibara June 3; June 6, experienced a severe gale, was thrown on her beam ends and sustained such damage as to be obliged to return for repairs.

The bark Fearless, (Br.) Grosenick, from Cardenas, is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co., not as before.

European Marine News.

London, June 8.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, has arr. out.

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